BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1825. No. 1811

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th Instant.

A Case of Imitation Cashmere Shawls, recently imported.

Piece Goods of various kinds, viz. Imitation Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Jacconet and Cambric Muslin Handkerchiefs, Muslin Gowns, Lenos &c.

AT NOON,

Will be put up, Detonating Double Barrelled Guns, by NOCK, and Double Barrelled Do. with Patent Locks in Mahogany Cases, complete.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received by the Florentia, the Oriental Herald for September. This work may be had from its commencement, in January 1824.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 P. M. this day Wednesday 16th Inst.

THE following Tents pitched on the Apollo Green.—The property of a Gentleman embarked for England.

One Large two Poled Tent,—with outer walls.
A. Captain's Tent
A. Subaltern's Tent. with outer walls
A. do. do.
A. Beechoba and two necessary Tents.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 18th Inst.
AT ½ PAST 12 o'CLOCK,

A CHARIOT, pair of Horses and Harness together or separately.

A Buggy with Horse and Harness.
A Light Buggy.
Ditto Ditto with Harness.

AND

A Shigrampoe.

Meadows Street, 16th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 18th Instant,

A CASE of Ladies' Black, Drab, Fawn, and Esterhazy Moleskin Dress Cloth, and a Case of Plain and Figured Genappe Dresses, and Satin Striped Ditto.

A few Dozen of Hodgson's Beer well up in bottle.

AND

An Invoice of White Earthenware, consisting of Hot water, Table and Soup Plates Desert, and Cheese Ditto.

Meadows Street, 16th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission

A Second hand Madras built Palanquin
PRICE Rs. 150.

1 Double Barrelled Gun with Flint Lock by BLANCH in a Case, Rs. 150.

Meadows Street, 16th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
GLEDSTANES
Fine Old Port Wine,
AT
Rs. 15 PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 16th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

DINNER Sets of fine Blue & white Earthenware Consisting of 4 Doz. Table Plates. 2 Dozen each Hotwater, Soup, Dessert and Cheese, Ditto 18 Dishes of Sizes 2 Soup Turenes, and a proportionate number of Square covered and beefsteak Dishes, Gravy Hash and baking Ditto, Sauce Turene, Fish Drainers, Sallad bowls &c.

Price per Set Rs. 200.

Meadows Street, 16th Feb. 1825.

1000 Rupees Reward.

WHEREAS, some Person or Persons unknown stand Charged on the Coroner's Inquisition with the Wilful Murder of one Annutram Hindoo, who was strangled with a Cord, and Shawls of the value of 22,000 Rupees taken from his person on the evening of Monday the 7th day of this Instant (February); now whoever shall give information so as to lead to the discovery or conviction of the said Person or Persons (or to the dicovery of the said Shawls) shall receive a Reward of One Thousand Rupees on application at the Police Office.

R. SNOW.

BOMBAY
POLICE OFFICE,
10*th February* 1825.

۱۰۰۰ روپیه انعام

اهل کورونر تجویز کرده مقرر نموده اند چون کس یا کسان معلوم نشدند که بتاریخ ۷ فبروري ماه حال روز دوشنبه بوقت عصر انت‌رام هندورا دیده و دانسته بریسمان کلو بسته کشت واز نزد او مبلغ ۲۲۰۰۰ روپیه را شالها برده است بنابرین کسي برآن خوني یا بربرنده شالها مدعاي خون یاشال ثابت بکند آنکس را مبلغ ۱۰۰۰ روپیه از پولس آفیس بر درخواست او انعام خواهد یافت ۞

پولس آفیس ۱۰ فبروري سنه ۱۸۵۲

ر — اسنو

ઇનામ રૂપીઆ ૧૦૦૦

કોરોનર વાલા ઓફિ પુછ પચા. ૨ કરીને ઠરાવી ઉંછે જે ઁઈફ લોક અગર લોકો માણુંમ પડે આનથી તે લોક અગર લોકોફિ શોમવારે તારીખ ૭ મી ફેબ્રવારી આઈ મહીનાની ૯ને દીને શાંજનાં (અનતરામ હીનદુને) જાણી જીજાને ખામખા દોરડાં ફિ કરી ફાંશી ઘાલીને મારીનાં ખેઓછે અને તેની પાશેથી ૩૨૨૦૦૦) ની શાલો લઇગી આછે તે શારૂં ફરફોઇ લોકો ફિ ખુન કરનાર અગર શાલો લઇનાર લોક અગર લોકો ઉપર ફિ ખુનનો અગર શાલોનો મુદો શાબુત કરી આપશેતો તેને શાબત કરેઆથી ૩૧૦૦૦)

ઇનામ. પોલીશ. ફાકીશમાં. માંગે
આથી. આપશે *

આર. ઇશનો *

શ્રી. મુમબઇની. પોલીશ. ફાકીશ *
તા. ૧૦ મી. ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૫

ઓ

ઇનામ રુપય ૧૦૦૦

કોરોનર વાલ્યાંહો પુલ્લાયાલ્ય કરુન ઠરવોલે કીં કાંહો યેક મણુશ અગર મણુશે ઠાઉક પડઉંનાહો તે મણુશ અથવા મણુશાં હો સોમવારી તા ૭ ફેબ્રીવારી સાચ મહીન્યાચે રોજી સંધ્યાકાળો અનતરામ હીંદુસ જાણુન સમજુન ફાસ ઘાલુન મારુન ઠાકોલા આહે આણિ યાજયાસૂન ૨૨૦૦૦ હજારાચા ઇનામ ઘોષીત કેલા આહે તરી યા ખુનાચા મુદા ખરા કરુન દેઈલ તર યાસ મુદા ખરા કેલ્યાચે રુપય ૧૦૦૦ ઇનામ પાડસો હાપીસાકુન માગોતલ્યાસ દેતોલ

અર. ઇસનો

મુબઈ પાડસો હાપીસ તા ૧૦ ફેબ્રીવારી સન ૧૮૨૫

300 Rupees Reward.

WHEREAS some Person or Persons unknown stand charged on the Coroner's Inquisition with killing and slaying one Poshetta Hamaul, by driving over his body a Carriage on the night of Saturday the 5th day of this instant (February); now whosoever shall give informaton so as to lead to the discovery or conviction of the said Person or Persons shall receive a reward of Three Hundred Rupees on application at the Police Office.

R. SNOW.

BOMBAY.
POLICE OFFICE,
10th *February* 1825.

۳۰۰ روپیه انعام

چون اهل کورونر تجویز کرده مقرر نموده اند که مردم یا مردمان حسب تاریخ پنجم فبروري ماه حال روز شنبه بوقت شب بر حمال پوشیتا گاري دوانیده اورا کشته وکشنده معلوم نشده بنابرین کسے آنشخص یا اشخاص خوني را گرفته مدعا ثابت بکند آنکس را مبلغ سه صد روپیه از پولس آفیس بر درخواست او انعام خواهد یافت *

پولس آفیس دهم ماه فبروري سنه ۱۸۲۵

ر — اسنو .

ઇનાંમ. રુપીયા. ૩૦૦

કોરોનર. વાલા ઓફિ. પુછ. પચા ૨. કરીને. ઠરાવીકેછેજે. કે ઇકિ. લોક. અગર. લોકો. માલુંમ. પડે આનથી. તેલોક. અગર. લોકોકિ. શનીશર. વારે. તારીખ. ૫ મી ફેબરવારી. આકિ મહીનાં નીકિને. દીને. રાતનાં. (પોશેતા. ફમાલ) નાં. આંગા. ઉપરથી. ગાારી. દોરાવીને. તેહને. મારીનાંખેઓછે. તે. શાકું. ફરીઇ. લોકો. કિ. ખુન. કરનાર. લોક. અગર. લોકોને. પકડીને. તે. ઉપર. કિ. ખુનનો. મુદો. શાબુત. કરી. આપશેતો. તેહને. શાબુત. કરેઆથી. રૂ૩૦૦) ઇનાંમ. પોલીશ. ફાકીશમાં. માંગે આથી. આપશે *

આર. ઇશનો.

શ્રી. મુંમબઇની. પોલીશ. ફાકીશ *
તા. ૧૦ મી. ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૫

ઓ

ઇનામ રુપય ૩૦૦

કોરોનર વાલ્યાંહો પુલ્લાયાલ્ય કરુન ઠરવોલે કીં કાંહો યેક મણુશ અગર મણુશે ઠાઉક પડઉં નાહો તે મણુશ અથવા મણુશાહ

ફેબ્રીવારી તા ૫ ફેબ્રીવારી પાચ મહીન્યાચે રોજી રાત્રીસ પોસેટા હામાલ યાચે ધંગા વરુન મારી ધાવડુન ત્યાસ મારુન ટાકીલા આહે ત્યાજકરિતાં હરયેક લોક ઝા ખુન કરણાર મણુશ અગર મણુશાસ ધરુન ત્યાજવર ખુનાચા મુદા ખરા કરુન દેઈલ તર ત્યાસ મુદા ખરા કેલ્યાચે રુપય ૩૦૦ ઇનામ પાડસો હાપીસાકુન માગોતલ્યાસ દેતોત

અર. ઇસનો

મુબઈ પાડસો હાપીસ તા ૧૦ ફેબ્રીવારી સન ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT THE ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1825-6 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to public inspection at the Assessment Collector's-Offices in Meadows Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

GEO. NOTON,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
9TH FEBRUARY 1825.

જાહેર. ખબર *

આ. લખે આથી. ખબર. આપ
ફિયજે. શ્રી. મુમબઇ. શેહેરની. ઇ
દમાંનાં. ઘેરોનાં. ટાકશ. બાબત
શંને. ૧૮૨૫ તથા. ૧૮૨૬ નું
દફતર. મીશતર. નોટંન. શાહેબ
જે. હાલ. ટાકશનાં. પઇશા. વશૂ
લ. કરેછે. તેહને. ફાકીશમાં. શી.
કોટ. મધ્યે. કરંગીનાં. દેવલને. રશા
તે. ઉઘાકું. રાખુંછે. આજ. દંનથી.
માશા. ૧ કિ. શ્રધી. જેકોઇને.
તપાશવું. હોઇ. તો. તાંહાં. જઇને.
તપાશે. ને. કિબાબે. પોતાનો. અ
રજ. કરવો. હોઇતો. તે. મુદતમાં.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ઝરે•મુદત•પછે•શાંભલવાનોનથી*
તા• ૯ મી• ફેબ્રવારી૧૮૨૫
જા•નોટન*
આકટીંગ• પીસ•જુરા
નીશનાં• કલારક*

શ્રી

જાહોર ખબર

સા લોકોણાવરૂન ખબર કલાવી કીં મુકઈ શેહરચા હદીંતલ્યા ઘરાચા ટાકસા બાબદ સન્ન ૧૮૨૫ વ ૧૮૨૬ સાચી દપત રેં મેસર્સ નોટન સાહેબ જો સાંપ્રત ટાકસા ચે પૈસે વસુલ કરીતો ત્યાચા હાપોસાંત કો ઠામથેં ફોરંગ્યાચે દેવલાચે રસ્ત્યાવર ઉઘડો ઠેવલો આહેત અજપાસૂન મહીના ૧ પર્યંત જ્યા કોન્હાસ તપાસાયાંચો અસેલ ત્યાને તેથે જાઉન તપાસાંસ આણિ સા બાબદ અપલા અર્જ કરાવયાચા અસલા તર તોતક્યાંત ક રાવા મુદત જાલ્યાવર કોણાર નાહો ત॥ ૯ ફેબ્રોવારી સન્ન ૧૮૨૫ ઇંગ્રેજો

જ્યા• નોટન

અકટીંગ પોસ જષ્ટીસ કલાક

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

OLD SHERRY from Messrs. GEORGE SHEPPARD and Co. of London, imported per Ship Milford, at the following rates viz.

In 6 Doz. Chests, Quarts, Rs. 18 per doz.
In 12 Doz. Chests, Pints " 10 per ditto.

Also a few Pipes of Old London particular MADEIRA from Messrs. SCOTT LOUGHNAN PENFOLD, and Co. at Rs. 600 per Pipe, and MALMSEY at Rs. 200 per Quarter Cask.

Bombay, 16th February 1825

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery.
OF 1825

TICKETS are now on sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 120 Rupees.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON
AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT.

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL and Co. at 1 | 9 until further notice.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Eauljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On TUESDAY the 22d Instant.
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
Unless Previously Disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Lease of a Commodious Bungalow (lately occupied by Captain BLACK) pleasantly situated at Maha-Luximee, on the Warden Road, between the Bungalows of Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. GRANT. The Premises consist of two contiguous Bungalows, each containing two good Rooms, with closets and large Verandahs. Adjoining are a Stable, Cook ingrooms, Godown, and other offices with an excellent Well and ground for a Garden. They are well adapted for the permanent residence of a Family.

Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

FOR SALE
AT
Nasserwanjee and Ruttunjee's Shop
OPPOSITE MESSRS. WOOLER & CO'S.

THE following Fresh and Best Articles recently received from England by the Ship Florentia, Captain Wimble.

Best and fresh Pine Apple, Berkley and Parmesan Cheese and York Hams.—which will be opened Tomorrow--Thursday.

Bombay 16th Feb. 1825.

For Passage to London.
THE FINE NEW SHIP
Florentia
OF 500 TONS
John Wimble R. N.
COMMANDER

THIS Ship is well fitted in every respect has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and Carries an experenced Surgeon. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON
THE SHIP
Ogle Castle,
Captain James Weynton,

HAVING a poop with Superior Accommodations and expected to leave Gravesend on the 5th Oct. will be dispatched for London in all March. Apply to Messrs. PRINSEP &. CO.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Periodical Publications•
Messrs. Limjee Bhiccajee's, Sons&Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
THE UNDERMENTIONED
INTERESTING
Periodicals.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for May & June,
LONDON MAGAZINE, .. for Do. Do.
EDINBURGH REVIEW, .. No. 79.
LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, } for May. June and July complete,
EXAMINER, ... for Do. Do. Do.
BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, Do. Do.
LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, .. for May and June

The Price of the above is 34 Rupees. only.

MESSRS. LIMJEE and CO. expect several interesting Periodical works for August shortly; which will be notified in an Advertisement when received.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

Lugrin Son • & Co.

HAVE Received per the Ship Florentia a few Books Amongst which are the following.

Sporting Magazines No. . . .	83
Annals of Sporting " . . .	33
Army lists for Sept.	
New Monthly Magazine. . . .	45
Blackwood Ditto.	91
London do. Sept.	
Oriental Herald No.	9
Edinburgh Review No.	80
English Spy . No.	7
European Review No.	3
Tales of a Traveller,	
Italy and the Italians,	
The Human Heart,	
Dibdin's Library Companion,	
Letters on English History,	
Red-wood,	
Phillips's Flora Historica,	
Drake's Noon tide Leisure,	
The Green House Companion,	
Taylor's British Biography,	
Helon's Pilgrimage To Jerusalem,	
Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, and a few Caricatures,	

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1825.

ombay Gazette.

L. 36. WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1825. No. 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MBAY CASTLE, 4TH FEBRUARY 1825.

y the Honorable the Governor in Council.

o. 49 of 1825.—Authority having been given the raising of recruits in the Southern Con-n, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is plea-d to sanction, temporarily, an encrease in the dai- subsistence of each recruit thus levied of from 4 to 80 reas, to be accounted for on their join-g their Regiments in like manner as is now practised. Native Invalids or Pensioners who may bring good recruits will be granted a reward of two rupees for each Grenadier and one Rupee for each Battalion recruit; the reward to be drawn on the recruits being examined, and approved of at the Adjutant General's Office, or in cases where they may be forwarded from the Depôt direct to their Corps in the Deckan or Concan, after they shall have been *twice* muster-ed with their Regiments; Certificates to which effect to be forwarded by the Commanding Offi-cer in charge of the Depôt, to enable him to draw the same.

In addition to the above, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction to such recruits as may be enlisted in the Southern Concan between the 1st of June and 1st of October in each year, the issue of a Cumblee gratuitously.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1825.

No. 50 of 1825—The following appointment is made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Captain R. W. Gillum, 21st Regiment N. I. to be a Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Bagnold appointed Political Agent at Mocha.—Date of appointment 21st January 1825.

No. 51 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a district Order by Major Sale, Commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat, dated the 19th of January last, appointing Acting Adjutant Harrison of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons to act as Major of Brigade from the 21st ultimo, vice Brevet Major Byne ordered on duty to Poonah.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1825.

No. 52 of 1825.—In order to add to the comfort of His Majesty's Troops when ruturning to Europe, whether Invailids, Time expired Soldiers, or entire Corps, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Supreme Government, to authorize an advance of three months pay in such circumstances, the prescribed deduction of Ship board rate 6d per day, being made for the Soldiers, provisions. The rate of exchange is to be calculated at 2s. 6d. the Surat Rupee agreeably with existing orders.

The advances for unattached men are to be drawn and paid by the Major of Brigade King's troops; and for Corps, when such are ordered to return to Europe, by the Reginental Paymaster; in either case, however, the Bill or Abstract is to be submitted for previous audit.

These advances will be debited to the account Current with London, and a Statement thereof prepared in the department of the Military Accountant for the information of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in like manner with those for the advances made to the Chelsea Pensioners, and to aid in the Adjustment of Accounts in England.

The drawers of all bills or Abstracts of the nature in question, are enjoined to notify in the clearance Rolls of the relative Individuals, the rates at and dates to which they have been severally paid up in advance, to preclude the possibility of over payments on the arrival of the parties at the Depôt.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1825.

No. 53 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Supreme Government dated 6th ultimo, prescribing rules for the department of the Surveyor General of India.

No. 6 of 1825.

General Orders, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 6TH JANUARY 1825.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the department of the Surveyor General of India, agreeably with the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in order to procure uniformity of principle and practice, by all instructions proceeding from one source.

2d. No new Survey shall be undertaken at the subordinate Presidencies without the sanction of the Supreme Government; in order that an opportunity be given to the Surveyor General to report on the expediency of the Survey, the qualification of the Surveyor, and on the Capability of his instruments.

3d. An Officer once appointed to a Survey shall not be removed from it without reference to the authority by which his employment was sanctioned.

4th. The Surveyor General shall be authorized under the approbation of the Supreme Government to name the scales which shall be used, and the forms and manner of preparing the memoir of the Surveys, to call for detailed reports of practical operations, and to issue such instructions as he shall find it necessary thereon.

5th. All original Surveys with whatever original documents may be attached to them, now at either of the Subordinate Presidencies, are to be transferred to the Geographical depôt in Bengal. The Deputy Surveyors General retaining Copies of such as may be thought necessary.

6th. This last measure which is prescribed by the 22d para. of the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 3d June 1814, becomes necessary in consequence of the late instruction for the preparation of a General Atlas on a large scale from original materials; but, as it may be inconvenient to have all these documents removed at once, the option of the order and times in which he may require to call for them, are left to the Surveyor General, that Officer being already in communication with the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay. The despatches are, however, to be forwarded to the secretary in the Military Department in Bengal, under a flying seal for transmission to those Presidencies.

7th. The Court of Directors prescribe that no survey shall be admitted by the surveyor General as complete unless accompanied with a document explanatory of its authority and construction.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Sec. to Govt.

Military Department.

Referring to the 2d para. of the above order, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the head of each survey do send up through the Deputy surveyor General the name of any Officer whom he may consider fitted to fill any vacancy that may occur. Such nomination, if no objection occurs to Government, will then be forwarded to the Supreme Government at Fort William, for the consideration of the Surveyor General.

Revenue Surveyors not included in the above orders.

Bombay Castle, 8th Feb. 1825.

No. 54 of 1825.---Mr. Charles Schomberg Thomas, Cadet for the Infantry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Cumbrian on the 1st Instant, and produced a certificate of his appointment on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him from that date, and to promote him to Ensign, leaving his rank for future adjustment.

Bombay Castle, 8th Feb. 1825.

No. 55 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointment.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Macan Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostani, to be Interpreter also in Mahratta agreeably to the Regulations.---Date of appointment 9th Jan. 1825.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1825.

No. 56 of 1825.---A division order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated 26th January, appointing Pyelwan Sing Havildar in 9th Regt. N. I. to the command of the Hill Fort of Joodhun, with the local rank and pay of Jemadar is confirmed by Government.

No. 57 of 1825.---A Divisional order by Major General Samuel Wilson, dated 28th January, granting Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Kennedy C. B. leave of absence to the Presidency on his private affairs for twenty days, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1825.

No. 58 of 1825---Ensign Giberne of the 23d Regiment having been appointed by the Officer Commanding in Candeish to the temporary charge of the local Battalion in that Province in the absence of Lieutenant Majoribanks on sick certificate, the same has been confirmed by the Governor in Council.

No. 59 of 1825.---Sub Assistant Surgeon Huntly, employed on board the Vestal Cruizer, having conducted himself in a highly irregular, and improper manner towards his superior Officers, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to remove him from his situation of Sub Assistant Surgeon, and he is accordingly remanded back to the Regiment of Artillery as a Gunner.

Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1825.

No. 60 of 1825.---Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd being about to proceed to England, in pursuance of the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for the removal of all Officers temporarily appointed to the Medical Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that his name be struck out of the army list from the date of his departure on board the Free Trader Georgiana.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council.
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

At a period when it is evident to the most common observer, that the most trifling anecdote, in any way derogatory to the Clergy of the Established Church, is caught at, and published in the diurnal prints, with an avidity that betokens the virulence of its enemies, little apology will be necessary for handing you the enclosed account of the death and funeral of the Revd. J. Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrews', Plymouth; who in a pastoral charge of upwards of 60 years; amidst a population of upwards of Fifty Thousand, so adorned the Gospel of Christ by unaffected piety; and so evinced the beauty of Holiness, by an ever *cheerful spirit*, as to win the veneration and respect of all ranks and classes of the countless numbers born and buried during his life; and by his winning demeanor in society, has left with the survivors the deep impression, that the religion of Jesus Christ should be adorned with the cheerful smiles of hope, not clouded by the gloomy horrors of despair. That all the Ministers of our Church may make *him* their pattern, living respected and beloved among us as he has lived; and dying as it is evident he has died, amidst the affections and regret of those committed to their charge, is the sincere desire of their well wisher.

A LAYMAN.

DEATH.

On Sunday last at the age of 83, after a week's illness, the Rev. John Gandy, M. A. the Venerable Vicar of St. Andrews' in Plymouth, who for more than sixty years has been a public blessing to this town. During the first six years of his connection with the parish, he was Curate to the Rev. Mr. Mudge, whom he succeeded as Vicar in 1769. With talents of the highest order, with every qualification to command Success, it was his choice to follow his Sacred calling with an unostentatious and unambitious spirit. The remembrance of the beautiful consistency of his retiring habits, would impose restraints on the language of praise, if it were not a duty to hold up this most inviting example of all that is lovely and of good report. The dignified simplicity of manner, the natural eloquence, the peculiar clearness of judgement with which he recommended the truths of our holy religion to the acceptance of his hearers, and the sweetness and power of his persuasive voice, which under the regulation of a most correct taste, made him deeply impressive in the performance of his public ministerial duties, will long be remembered by those who shared the blessing of his truly pastoral care. How tenderly, how unwearedly, and with what active benevolence he watched over his flock, is testified by the general sorrow of his parishioners: and those who knew him in all that loveliness of character which he displayed in his domestic life, where the uprightness of his mind, was recommended to the love of all around him, by the unclouded kindness of his looks, must indeed reckon their intercourse with him, as one of the valuable opportunities of improvement which the mercy of God has given them; and they will count it amongst their peculiar blessings that they have seen him in "even course of holy walking."—*Plymouth Journal, 19th August* 1824.

The Funeral of the Rev. the Vicar of St. Andrew, whose lamented death we noticed in our last, took place last Saturday morning at nine o'clock. The Corpse was borne from his late residence in Drake-street, by the usual number of bearers, composed of the respectable tradesmen of the town, who carried the Coffin on a bier covered with a pall. It was preceded by the Clergy, viz. the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles, the Rev. Messrs. Williams, Richards, Birdwood, Munday, Byrth, Leigh, Courtney, Brown, and others, and followed by the deceased's eldest son, the Rev. Whitelock Gandy, as Chief mourner, the three other sons, and the Rev. Mr. Lampen:—after them came the Servants, and a very large number, amounting to *some hundreds* of the Gentlemen of the town and vicinity closed the rear. Several of their Carriages were in attendance---but as the Coffin was conveyed by hand, they did not of course form part of the procession. The shops were all shut in most parts of the town; indeed many of them had been partly closed all the week: Immense numbers of the inhabitants lined the Streets through which the procession had to pass, and by their appearance and demeanor, gave the most unequivocal proof of the estimation in which the deceased was held. The Church had been filled at an early hour by respectable inhabitants who were admitted on application to the Church-wardens, who are entitled to the highest credit for their judicious arrangements as not the slightest accident had happened in the course of the procession; and it having been arranged by them, that the Church doors should be closed as soon as the procession had entered, no rush or thronging took place, and not a whisper was heard amongst the assembled multitude in the whole route of the melancholy pageant, or while the funeral obsequies were performing---so universally esteemed was the deceased, that all seemed obsorbed in one general grief. The Coffin was rested near the Communion-table, adjoinining which is the family vault. The Rev. Dr. Hawker, read the funeral service in an emphatic and most impressive manner; and the body of this truly good man being consigned to its parent earth, the procession returned in the following order: The mourners—the sons of the deceased---the Physician and Surgeon---the Church-wardens---the bearers-gentlemen walking two and two. Many of the inhabitants remained for a considerable time near the vault, regarding with the deepest concern the last sad remains of their faithful Vicar, the Coffin had on the top simply the words "John Gandy A. M. Vicar of this Parish, died 15th August 1824, aged 88 years;" and we understand the following is the inscriptiou on the cover stone of the vault. "The Rev. John Gandy, A. M. of this parish curate 5 years, Vicar 50 and upwards, died 15th August. 1824, aged 83 years,"---thus verifying that

"A good man's *name* is his *best* epitaph."

The bells of both Churches every morning and evening during the week, tolled solemnly in the place of chiming as usual: and on the morning of the funeral, and again several times in the course of last Sunday, the sound of those of St. Andrew was peculiarly solemn and impressive, and the Chimes have since been, and we understand will continue to be, struck in a lower tone or key so long as the *public mourning* for the deceased lasts. On Sunday morning the worshipful the Mayor and upwards of thirty of the Corporation proceeded in dress mourning to church, which was thronged to such excess, as was never before witnessed but on the melancholy occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte, indeed it was with difficulty the Mayor and Corporation could find accommodation, for even the aisles, both morning & evening, were filled with the most respectable of our inhabitants. Every means had been adopted by our active and worthy Church-wardens (R. J. Squire, and S. Drevitt Esquires) that the congregation might be as well accommodated as possible, and every one noticed and praised their conduct in giving up their own seats for the accommodation of others, in the morning, the Curate, Mr, Munday. preached a most excellent funeral sermon from 39th psalm, verse 14, and in the afternoon, the Lecturer, Mr. Brown, did the like, from Hebrews 9 ver. 27, in the evening, Mr. Byrth delivered to a respectable Congregation, at St. Andrews' Chapel, a most appropriate discourse from 2 cor. c. iv. v. 18. We have heard that sermons suitable to the melancholy occasion were preached in almost *all the places of public worship in the town*,

Plymouth Jonrnal, 26th August.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. | 9½d. per Ru
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 1

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 4 B'y Rs. per 100 S
Unremittable 107.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 182

Since the publication of our Extra, the rentia, from Portsmouth the 20th of Sept ber, has arrived in the harbour. The inte gence brought by this opportunity was anticip ted by that received by the Charlotte; whi however, added little of importance to wh we had already been put in possession of b the Calcutta papers.—The death of Louis th XVIII. was an event which had been lon expected, and seems to have made no alteration in the state of affairs in France, nor does it seem probable that a change is likely soon to take place, as the present King has declared his intention of pursuing the same line of policy as his predecessor. No changes had been made in the French Ministry when the last accounts left.—At home every thing was tranquil. The harvest in the Southern and middle counties, had proved most abundant, and the corn had been gathered in; but in some of the northern, the ripening of the crops had been retarded by heavy rains; notwithstanding which, it was expected the produce would equal the average of former years.—In Spain the state of affairs had commenced assuming a worse aspect than ever. Disturbances had broken out in the Southern provinces, and which were widely extending to others. The Government is making rapid strides towards its own destruction, and its case seems not only deplorable but desperate.—The papers contain several accounts of advantages gained by the Greeks, but they are unauthenticated. There seems to be no doubt, however, of their ultimately being successful in their hard struggle for liberty; in which they are likely to be aided by the dissensions that have taken place in Turkey, and the want of resources of their enemies.—Accounts dated August from Brazil, state, that a republican spirit was fast extending over the whole country. In the northern provinces the authorities had refused to receive a Governor appointed by the Emperor, who is looked upon with greater distrust than ever; and an opinion was generally entertained of his intending, at some favorable opportunity to surrender the country to his father.—From Peru the accounts are favorable. 12,000 men had been raised and sent to reinforce Bolivar, whose army amounted to 8,000. These combined forces were expected to be more than sufficient to drive the Royalists from the country.—The advices from Mexico contain nothing more than a confirmation of the report, that General Bravo had entered Guadalaxara without resistance, and the relation of the capture and execution of Iturbide; a more minute detail of which, than what we have given in our present number, has reached us, but too late for insertion.—Our Colonies in Western Africa have been unexpectedly relieved from

the presence of the Ashantees, by a signal victory gained over them by Colonel Sutherland. Our loss has been severe, but not more than might have been expected, considering the immense superiority of the enemy, who retreated after the action beyond our territories. Trade must necessarily be at a stand for a lengthened period in the settlement, and if restored, can make but small returns to Government, considering the force that it will be necessary to maintain, in order to prevent future aggression.

A report was in circulation, a short time since, of some serious disturbances having taken place in the Northern Division of Guzerat. A late letter from that quarter, states, that it had its foundation in the circumstance of four or five hundred Coolies having assembled in the Puttan district, who fled on the report of a force having been prepared to act against them.—They were pursued by the Guicowar's horse, with some of our Light Cavalry from Deesa, and finally took refuge in the Run.

A letter from Deesa mentions that another Chief of the refractory Coolies has been taken in that neighbourhood; and that in the vicinity of Baroda several depredations had been committed, but not of an extensive nature.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the Green Room has again become the scene of bustle and preparation. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the managers and amateurs for the spirit and perseverance they have evinced in contending with, and surmounting, obstacles of no ordinary nature, with a view of affording the community an opportunity of witnessing as many of those delightful and rational amusements, (Dramatic Exhibitions) as the present cool season will permit them to enjoy.

The House, we understand, will be re-opened on the 23d Instant, and the favorite Farces of *Who's the Dupe*, *Two strings to your Bow* and *Bombastes Furioso*, comprize the well selected "Bill of Fare," for that evening's entertainment. The Rehearsals are spoken of most favorably, and we cordially wish that the exertions of the amateurs may be crowned with the success they merit; and that they may obtain the reward they seek—to be honored with the presence of all the Beauty and Fashion our little Isle affords.

Sporting Intelligence.

Poonah Races,

First day.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1824.

A Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 9 stone, that have never started, for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes; heats 2 miles—10 Subscribers, 3 paying half forfeit.

			Heats	
Mr. Baillie's,	.... Black	A. H. Hamlet	1	1
Mr. Mansfield's,	.... B	A. H Cripple Dick	7	2
Mr. Havelock's,	.... G	A. H. Cupid.....	4	3
Mr. Arnot's,	.....G	A. H. Bachelor	3	4
Mr. Elliott's,	..... B	A. H. Frolic.....	2	5
Mr. Monteith's,	.... B.	A. H. Chevalier,..	6	6
Mr. Spiller's	..... B,	A. H. Antidote...	5	7

Time, 4*m*. 17*s*.—4*m*. 23*s*.

1st Heat Bachelor took the lead at starting, and maintained it to the slope ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) when he was headed by Hamlet and Frolic, who rated at neck and neck till the turn in, when the former headed and won, by two or three lengths, both flogging from the distance Post.

2d. Heat. Bachelor again led at starting, but was passed at the turn in by Hamlet, who kept his advantage throughout; winning easily by several lengths.

This race as may be expected was well contested, and afforded considerable sport and much interest.

A Colt's Plate of 600 Rs. from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes, for *all* Colts, weight for age---Heats 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

		Weight st.	*Heats.* lbs.	
Mr. Spiller's, ... R. A. C.	Bob . .	7---	12---1---1	
Mr. Harvey's, ... B.A.C.	Kiepee	7--	12---2---2	

Time, 3. 16.-3,-34

1st Heat. Both horses from the starting post kept well together throughout; Bob winning easily in hand.

2d Heat Differed very little from the first; Bob again the winner.

A match for 600 Rupees between Mr. Boyd's C. A. H. Jack carrying 8st. 7lbs. and Mr. Erskine's C. A. H. Shylock carrying 9 stone. Heat 4 miles.

1st Heat. Was extremely well contested, both horses rating it neck and girth the whole way; Jack the winner by nearly a length.

Time, 8m. 58s.

2d Heat. Shylock's extra weight and stiffness on his back from an old sword wouud told against him in this heat, which was won by Jack rather easily.

Time, 8m. 585.

Shylock came in quite lame.

Time, 10m. 8s.

Second Day.

February 11th.

£ 100 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 3 G. Ms. each for all Arab Horses that have never won.

Heats 1$\frac{1}{2}$ Miles and a distance—Weight 8 Stone, 7 Pounds.

			Heats. 1st	2d	3d
Mr. Havelock's .	G. A. H.	Cuprice	2	1	1
" Farmer's .	G. A. H.	Sampson	3	2	4
" G. Patel's .	G. A. H.	Exmouth	5	5	2
" Le' Geyt's .	C. A. H.	Lucifer	did not start		
" Elliot's .	B. A. H.	Frolic	1	3	drawn
" Arnot's . .	G. A. H.	Batchelor	4	5	3
" Monteith's .	B. A. H	Chevalier	6		drawn

Time—1st Heat . . 3 25
2d Do. . . 3 35
3d Do. . . 3 40
Good Race.

Same Day.

A Give & Take of 600 Rs. from the Fund, a Sweepstakes of 4 Gold Mohurs each, 14 hands carrying 8 Stone, 7 Pounds. Heats 2 Miles

Mr. Elliot's .	G. A. H.	Golightly . .	1	1
" Spiller's .	B. A. H.	Flibberty Gibbet	4	2
" Farmer's .	B. A. H.	Linkumdady -	2	3
" G. Patel's	B. A. H.	Ratler . .	3	4

Time—1st Heat . 4 24
2d Do. . 4 18
Won easily.

The following account of the Baroda Races has been kindly handed to us.

Baroda Races.

The preparations for the Races, which consisted in erecting a Stand for the Spectators and another near it for His Highness and Suite, were finished on Friday, and our Races commenced on Monday last.

Breakfast at the Stand every morning for fifty, and tiffin the day preceding each day's running, for entering Horses, weighing and Lotteries. The meeting this year, is extremely well attended. The cantonment is full and the Race Ground has the appearance of a large fair, the Tents and Booths being so numerous.

The first Race was for the Sweepstakes: fifteen Subscribers 300 Rs each; thirteen of whom paid forfeit; consequently only two Horses were entered.

Mr. Moore's Phantom 2.2.
Mr. Mill's Harlequin 1.1.

Rather a pretty Race, but won Easily by Harlequin. Time, 4 6 and 4 16.

The Second Race was for the Colt's plate.

Mr. Moore's Horse Sunbeam 2.2.
Capt. Daly's St. Patrick 1.1.

An extremely interesting, beautiful Race: well Contested and only won by a Nose. The first heat both Horses very handsomely and well rode.

The Sports of the day closed with a Bye race between Mr. Law's Horse Stirabout and Mr. Simson's Little Dick: one mile and a half race, gained easyly by Little Dick.

Time, 3*m*. 22*s*.

There, yesterday, was a most extraordinary, and, to witness, truly painful match, between Captain Dayly's Arab horse, Chance, and Mr. Dampier's Country horse, Holker: eighteen miles, one thousand Rs. the match, and eleven hundred against time. It was done in 51 Minutes, 30 Seconds by Holker, without whip or Spur, or being distressed. Escape, was much distressed from the 16th mile, and most dreadfully punished by his rider, the last mile and a half. He came in bleeding at both nostrils, and his sides a sheet of blood; scarce able to keep from falling, and little expectation that he could live. He is now, however, fast recovering. The race was Owners on, carrying eleven stone seven pounds. Holkar could have done the remaining two miles within the hour. It was a great performance but one I never desire to witness again.

This morning's meeting commenced with the race for the Guicowar Cup.

Mr. Moore's horse Swap	distanced	
Mr. D. Vitres' Sir Solomon	2	2
Mr. Dampiers' Knaaf	1	1
Mr. Vibarts' The Tinker	3	3

Sir Solomon the favourite at starting, but much to the *astonishment* of the *knowing* ones Knaaf won easy.

Time 4*m*. 15*s*. 4*m*. 22*s*.

The next race—the Give and Take		
Mr. Moores' horse Forester.	2	2
Mr. Shaws' Pet.		
Major Bynes' Gazelle	1	1
Mr. Sims's Little Dick.		
Mr. Vibarts' The Methodist.		

Time, 3*m*. 8*s*. 3*m*. 19*s*.

Forester the favourite, a well contested Race-keeping well together all round: Gazelle and Forester (and sometimes little Dick) Neck and Neck, till the last half mile, when the former commenced dusting his competitors, unassisted by whip or spur.

The Lottery won by Captains Burrowes and Shaw, Tickets prizes of 990 Rs. Each of those of the former day only 575 each.

A Bye Match between Mr. Peytons' horse, and Mr. Burnett's Cooly: a mile and a half catch weight won by Mr. Peytons' horse.

The Guicowar, accompanied by his Court with a large Sewazzie of Elephants; flags and gaily caparisoned horses, attends daily and enliven's the Scene much.

From The Bombay Courier.

We have perused letters of the 5th and 7th Jan. from Rangoon. The reconnoitring parties up the river are stated to have discovered a very formidable stockade, and the spies have reported the advance of the Prince Irrawaddy with the young King, and his guardian at the head of an Army of 100,000 men. They are expected to be joined by the Bundolah, but his

followers, according to all accounts were deserting by hundreds. The Christian inhabitants of Rangoon are of opinion, that the young King's guardian, who is a clever man, and who was formerly governor of Rangoon, after a faint resistance, will desert to the English.

The Commander of the Kusrovie has kindly communicated the following intelligence from the eastward.

The earthquake at Manilla caused the loss of the French frigate that had come out to Cochin China and Macao, and also several other vessels. The Samarang may be daily expected from China. The Grab Larcasar is supposed to be lost as she left Singapore on the 3d or 4th September, and the Arab Ship Fatteh ul Reham, Capt. Malcolm, passed a hencoop and other lumber supposed to belong to her. The Elizabeth experienced bad weather, and was obliged to put into Manilla. The Kellelah had left Penang and passed Point de Galle six days before the Kusrovie for Cochin, with the former Rajah of Acheen on board with his attendants. The Cholera prevailed at Cochin.

On Wednesday afternoon an Inquest was held on the body of a native found the same day in a well in a field near Pareil. He had evidently been strangled within a few days previously, several turns of strong cord being tightly drawn round his neck, and the body being bound up into the smallest possible compass. It appears he was the servant of a Shawl Merchant in the Fort, and had been missing since Monday, on which day he carried out to some of the Bungalows on the esplanade a bundle of Shawls worth 20,000 Rupees. It is conjectured that he may have been strangled while crossing to the Bazar gate after dusk, and the body carried out in a cart to the place where he was bound. A reward of a thousand rupees has been offered for the discovery of the prepetrators of this atrocious act, and it is to be hoped they will not remain long undetected.

On Saturday night last a Hamaul lost his life by a carriage passing over his body. A reward of three hundred rupees has been offered for the discovery of the persons implicated in the affair.

On Wednesday night the whole of the haystacks at Mazagon were burnt down, which must have caused a heavy loss to the proprietors. From the exertions of the acting junior Magistrate of police Mr. Law, and those of the Garrison staff and the officers and Sepoys stationed at the Presidency, the fire was prevented from extending to the neighbouring buildings.

We understand the 1st Bombay E. Regiment is to remain for the present at Belgaum and will relieve H. M. 46th Regt. at that station. A wing of H. M. 46th with the Head Quarters, goes to Cannanore to relieve H. M. 20th Regt. which will return to this Presidency.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Whitaker 16th Regt.
Lieut. E. M. Earle 24th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon E. W. Edwards.
Capt. Geo. Wiltshire Nizam's Service.
Lieut. A. Woodburn 23d Regt.
Capt. Iredell 15th Regt.
Capt. Ogilvie Madras Establisht.
Do. Ogilvie Bombay Do.
Surgeon D. Donaldson Madras Establisht.
DEPARTURES.---Capt. R. Dawson 1st L. Cavalry
Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, 3d Troop H. A.
Lieut. G. Yeadle Artillery,
Ensign E. Whichelo, 21st Regt.
Do. Thomas W. Gardiner, 21st Regt.
Do. Wm. Unwin, 5th Regt.
Capt. S. Hughes M. B.
Lieut. and Adjutant G. W Blachley N. I. B.
Ensign J. G. Fraser, 1st E. Regt.
Lieut. J. Webson, 1st E. Regt.
Captain J. W. Aitchison, Asst. Adjt. General

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 9th Ship Charlotte, T. Hector, Commander, from Hamburgh, left 1st October 1824, touched at Portsmouth.—10th Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, Commander, from China 20th November, Penang and the Malabar Coast, —12th Ship Florentia (Free Trader) John Wimble, Commander, from London 15th Sept. left the Downs 20th Sept.—13th Brig Sylph, Mahomud Agem, Nacqudah, from Acheen 4th January.---14th Grab Ship Cadery, G. H. Roys, Commander, from Penang, 30th December, Cochin 12th January.---15th Ship Glorioso, J. Paterson, Commander, from Calcutta 16th January.

Passengers per Charlotte,

Mr. W. E. Edwards, Mr. Mc'Pherson.

Per Florentia,

Mrs. S. Meall, Mrs. E. Sprague, Mrs. Cadenhead, Major Meall, Mr. J. Sprague, Mr. Cadenhead, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Enderwick, Mr. Clough,

Per Glorioso.

Mr. Allport, Capt. H. Havelock, D. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Mr. Quadros, Mr. J. D. Nicol.

DEPARTURES.—February 8th Ship Sarah, (Free Trader) Thos. Brown, Commander, to London. —10th Ship Theodosia, (Free Trader) Wm. Kedson, Commander, to Calcutta.—13th Ship Georgiana, Robt. Ford, Commander to England.—14th Brig Countess of Loudon, John S. Groves, Commander, to Columbo and Batavia.—Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, to Tankara Bunder and Surat.

Passengers by Sarah,

Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Kemp, Miss Hale, Master Hale, 2 Miss Stubbs, Lieut Col. Richard Pudmore, 44th Regt. M. N. I. Lieut. Col. Kemp, George Pelly, Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Orynthia, for London.
John Adam, for Madras and Cal·
Arab.---Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 20th, Ship Sophia, Nacoda from Bombay 8th Dec.---23d American Ship Two Brothers, R. Mick, from New York 24th Sept. ---Do. Ship La Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, from Rangoon 8th Jan.---Hydery and Penang Merchant, arrived at Cooley Bazar on the 22d Inst.

DEPARTURES.---22d French Ship Anna, E. Lanes, for Madras, Isle of France, and Bourbon.---Do. Ship Reliance, S. Riley, for Rangoon.---23d Ship Samdany, T. G. Reid, for do.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Exmouth.--Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Col. Tombs, Mrs. Hobhouse and Infant; Mrs. Jacobs, and Miss H. Jacobs, Miss Hovendon, Lieut. Col. Belli, Lieut. Col. Brooks, G. O. Jacobs, Esq. Lieuts. Baillie, Scott and Bevan, J. Coles, Esq. J. Henry, Esq. M. Mackenzie, Esq. J. Falconer, Esq. R. T. Blake, Esq. J. Phipps, Esq. Miss C. Sinclair, Miss J. Arrow, and Miss M. Arrow; Masters Hobhouse, H. M. Hobhouse, Money, T. Tombs, F. Tombs, H. Tombs H. Jacob, P. Hewett, G. Pollock, A. Parish, H. P. Twentyman, G. Fitzhenry, and H. Fitzhenry; Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Martin, J. Duffield, and J. Lane, European Servants.---*Per French Ship La Seine.* ---Mr. W. Freeman.---*Per Portuguese Ship Concordia* ---Padre João de Patraim Sequera.---*Per Samdany, for Rangoon.*---Capts. C. Dean, C. Eyre, and Harvey; Brevet Capt. Norman Mc Clean, Lieut. Bickner, Hoit, Williamson, Carter, and Nicholson; Ensigns Ogilvy and Mc Gregor; A. Surg. Stoddart, and 300 Rank and File of H. M. Reg. of Royals.---*Per H. C. Ship Rose.*---Mrs. Donnithorn, Mrs. Taddy, Mrs. Brampton, Mrs. Turnor, Miss Rogers, John Shakespear, Esq. H. C. C. S. Capt. Turnor, H. M. 14th Foot, P. Briscoe, C. S. Mr. A. M. Ritchie, Mr. J. Smith, Lieut. White H. M. 14th Reg. Lieut. Charlton, B. N I. five Children, four female Servants, two male Servants, and eighty-six Invalids.---*Per Glorioso.*---Mrs. Allport---Allport, Esq. and Mrs. Quadros,

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MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 26th, Ship Lady Raffles, Capt. J. Coxwell, from Calcutta 15th Jan.---Do. H. C. Chartered Ship Claudine, Capt. G. Nicholls, from Calcutta 10th, and Coringa 23d Jan.---28th, Brig Java Packet, Capt. Beangeard, from Mauritius, Mombass, and Zanzibar 3d November.---31st, Schooner Highland Lass, Capt. Hudson, from Coringa 18th Jan.

DEPARTURES.---Jan. 25th, American Brig Echo, Capt. J. Rich, for Rangoon.---Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Capt. D. Campbell, for Rangoon.---29th, Ship Bombay, Capt. S. Parker, for Rangoon.---30th, H. C. Ship Asia, Capt. T. Francis Balderston, for England.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Dundee, on the 8th August last, the Lady of John Sandwith Esq. of Bombay, of twin Daughters.---At Poonah on the morning of the 29th January, the Lady of Lieut. Drew of H. M. 67th Regt. of a still born male child.---On the morning of Sunday 30th January at Baroda, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Waddington, Executive Engineer G. S. Force, of a son.—At Poona, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Revd. Thomas Robinson, Chaplain, of a Son.

DEATHS.---On the 17th January, at Poona, Elizabeth the wife of James Farish Esq. Secretary to Govt. aged 29 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.--At Sea, on the 10th Oct. 1824, on board the H. C. Ship Sir David Scott, the Lady of N. Wallich, Esq. of a son.—On the 16th Jan. the Lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq. of a son.—On the 22d Jan. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chittagong, on the 25th Oct. last, Elizabeth the wife of Col. John Shapland, C. B. 27th Regt. N. I.—On the 27th Dec. near Deckerai, in Assam, Lieut. F. T. Richardson, 46th Reg. N. I.—At Berhampore, on the 10th Jan. John Mundie, Esq. Indigo Planter.—At Chinsurah on the 18th Jan. Mrs. W. W. Overbeek, the Lady of P. T. G. Overbeek, Esq. aged 18 years.---On the 20th Jan. the infant son of Mr. Lewis Delanougerade.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---On the 27th Jan. Lieut. and Adj. Dods, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to the eldest Daughter of AUSTIN FLOWER, Esq. Madras.---On the 26th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE WINTER, Master Tailor, Fort St. George, to Mrs. AMELIA HEITMULLER.---23d ultimo, Mr. P. A. VANDERPUT, to Miss MARIA COUTHING.

DEATHS.--At the Isle of France, on the 22d of October last, Capt. JOHN MACKINTOSH, late of the Madras Engineers, sincerely and deservedly regretted ---At Negapatam, on the 23d of January, Captain HENRY FULLERTON, of the Engineers.---At Bangalore, on the 27th ultimo, Miss MARGARET BRODIE, the eldest Daughter of J. BRODIE, Esq.---On the 31st January 1825, Mr. ANDREW PEPPER.---On the 2d ultimo, at Bassim, JOHN, the only child of Capt. HUNTER, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Nagpore Sub. Force, aged 10 months and 13 days.---At New Town, Madras, the 24th ult. Mr. H. BARNETT' aged 22 years. ---At Madras, the 20th ult. Serjeant DAVID OWENS, of H. M. 46th Reg. aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	*Calcutta, the 21st January*, 1825.	SELL.
33 0	Remittable Loan, ...	32 0
7 8	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan,.	6 8

BANK SHARES.---Premium, 56 to 58 per Cent.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange .	4 0 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	
open date, ...	4 8 ———
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4 ———

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE, JAN. 24.

JOODPATLEE, JAN. 14, 1825.—The movements of the force assembling here, have hitherto been retarded by the want of Provisions and the requisite carriage. Every thing now indicates a forward move, the odject of the force is to penetrate to Munnipoor, and the Pioneers under that indefatigable Veteran Major Swinton, are now in advance, making a road through a very high and thick reed of grass jungle, to the foot of the Mountains over which the division must necessarily pass.

The difficulty will be very great in transporting provisions over the successive ridges of hills, the troops must pass in their progress to Munnipoor. The country yields nothing, and even a seer of grain must go from hence. To enable you to judge of the quantity of carriage that will be required for the conveyance of Provisions I shall detail the force now here and on their way.

A complete Company of European Artillery, with Battering Train, &c.

3D BBIGADE.

7th Regiment Native Infantry,	Brigadier E. P. Wilson, Captain Bradly, Officiating M. B.
22d Regiment Ditto do.	
44th Regiment Ditto do.	

4TH BRIGADE.

14th Regiment Native Infantry,	Brigadier Innes.
39th Regiment Ditto Do.,	Captain Currie, M.B.
52d Regiment Ditto Do.,	
4 Companies of Pioneers	Major Swinton.
Irregular Horse	Lieut. Blair.
Sylhet Local Battalion	Capt. Dudgeon.

In addition to the above, we have a force under Gunbur Sing, horse and foot, and an immense number of followers who are entirely dependant on the Commissariat for the means of subsistence.

Cachar has been and very recently, a very fertile country; but its inhabitants are either carried away by the Burmese or have evacuated the district and gone down to Sylhet, it is now perfectly deserted and yields nothing but *forage* for our Cattle.

Captain Morrison and Lieutenant Fisher are in advance, with the Pioneers directing their labours, covered by the Local Corps, and two Companies of the 52d, the description given of the country and the natural obstacles to the advance of an Army are indeed formidable if not insurmountable, but we are anxiously looking for the arrival of our Commandant, Brigadier General Shuldham, to make the attempt. As yet nothing but difficulties have presented themselves, and they are of a nature not so easily overcome in a country like this; where provisions and the means of transporting them are not available. I need not say how extremely difficult it is to move such a body of troops as I have detailed. We have neither seen or can we even hear of an enemy, nearer to us than Munnipoor; and fear they are secure from the natural obstacles the country presents between us.

[FROM THE SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST.]

The remainder of H. M. 87th Regiment embarked on the 21st at Berhampore for Calcutta.

BENGAL HURKARU, JAN. 25.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to inform our readers that the "Spirit of the Calcutta Press" which we are now compiling and the object and nature of which we have already explained, has been honored, and that, too, in the politest manner, with the patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Mr. Fendall, the Chief, and the other secretaries to the Government, and by many more of the first consideration in Calcutta. The public we are sure will be very well pleased to hear this, as it is a sound proof of the encouragement which those whose encouragement is of peculiar value are ready to give to our Press in furtherance of all rational and desirable improvement, and we may now, for the first time, express a hope that our own Subscribers will not be the most backward in adding their support to a work which from our cotemporaries (all but the John Bull, and we really feel sorry at being compelled to make the exception) has met with especial approval, and which the members of Government have not thought undeserving of their support. If, in order to make every Newspaper reader acquainted with the foregoing circumstances, our cotemporaries would include this short article in their earliest selections, we should feel obliged by their attention.

BENGAL HURKARU, JANUARY 27.

SAUGOR, JAN. 15.—Fresh Disturbances in Bundlekund! Colonel Walker and his Regiment (the 43rd) have marched against Puttum Sing and the place called Lowgassy. He will subsequently attack any others who may be refractory, I know no more—when I do, you shall hear it.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA JOHN BULL.]

RAMOO, JANUARY 13, 1825.—The latest letters which we have seen from the Army, now in motion under Command of Brigadier General Morrison, are dated Ramoo the 13th. The 44th Regiment and 62d Native Infantry had reached that ill-fated spot, and halted. The men had visited the field, where Captain NOTON and his party were overpowered by the numbers of the Enemy; and, the writers say, it was highly gratifying to witness the feelings, which the recollection of the fate of their comrades excited in the minds of the Sepoys. They breathed nothing but the hope of soon being able to avenge the gallant fellows, who fell on the 15th and 16th May; and the European and Native troops vowed, over the bleaching bones of the slain, that the Enemy should find in their united courage and fidelity, that they were not again to triumph over the British. It was not expected that the whole of General Morrison's Army would enter the Enemy's territories before the 28th instant. A great part of the country, passed by the troops between Chittagong and Ramoo is described as very fine and fertile. Every thing was in the greatest abundance in the Camp, and the men in the highest health and spirits. No resistance is expected at Mungdoo, nor any until they reach Arracan. So little seems to be known of the geography of these parts, that, it is said, after reaching Arracan, the troops must again embark in boats to reach the passes over the hills to the Erawuddy, but whether on running streams or lakes does not appear. Had any other nation than the English held India so long, and commanded such means, as we have done, we do verily believe much more would by this time have been known of the Kingdoms of the Burmah Empire. We are now paying for our ignorance; in the uncertainty in which we are obliged to invade Arracan.

Assam.—By accounts from Assam, it appears that the remnant of the Burmese force in that Province having failed in their endeavours to escape by the South Eastern Hills, had re-occupied the Stockades of Rungpore, which they were repairing; and that they had pushed on a party to Jorehath, and a small body of 40 Burmahs, with as many natives of the Province, to the Town of Deorgaon, about 14 miles East of Maura Mookh. At Jorehath, the enemy are said to have collected a body of about 2,000 men, of all tribes, where they have built 4 Stockades, laid in supplies, and talk of offering resistance.

The Head Quarters of Colonel Richards's force reached Maura Mookh on the morning of the 6th instant:---The Stockades at that place had been previously destroyed, by Lieutenant Oldfield's party.---*Government Gazette Jan. 27.*

Heads of Intelligence subsequent to the defeat of the Bundoola, derived from depositions and captured documents.

The Carrians, or Villagers employed in the Intelligence Department, who were sent out on the 20th ultimo. went to Mophie, and returned to-day. They state, that the Maha Bundoola had gone to Doneboo; that the Prince of Sarrawuddy had gone up to Ava on the information being confirmed of the King's death, and of Moon-sho za being Regent, and on hearing of Bundoola's being defeated on the 1st and 5th.---Further, that Moon-sho-za was on his way down, and had issued orders to raise the whole country, en masse, to attack the British Force in Rangoon, and to retake the Sheo-Bagon Praw.

That he Moon-sho za, is at present in the vicinity of Henzadah, but the numbers of the men with him not precisely known.

The General Maha-Seilwah is at Mophie, about 15 miles to the North of Rangoon, with two thousand men; that the Keewoungee is at Paulain and Therit with an equal number.---There are two thousand and five hundred at Koghee, the whole under the Command of the above Chief (Maha-Seilwah)---that they have not more than five hundred Muskets among them all. The Dalla Meirgie is wandering about the country with a few miserable followers, in daily apprehension of being laid hold of. The fact of the King's death is now commonly talked of among the Burmans in the vicinity of Mophie, and that his Son is on the Throne under the guidance of Moon-sho-za.

It was known that Moon-sho-za had heard of Bundoola's first defeat, and had threatened to take his (Bundoola's) head off, the moment he could get hold of him---and Bundoola, in consequence of hearing of his intentions, had halted at Doneboo.

They state, that the loss of the Burman Army from the 1st of December to the 15th, inclusive, amounted to fifteen thousand men, with the whole of their Artillery, &c. &c.

The Bundoola lost six of his Gold Chattahs, out of eight he was entitled to wear;—that one Chief, who Commanded one thousand men, was himself destroyed, and that only fifty of the party were left; that another Chief of five hundred men lost the whole of them but five.

The Commander in Chief of the Cassay Horse and the Mogagooiah (Bundoolah's Brother) were killed in the action of the 5th---besides the other Chiefs already mentioned. Norwithstanding this loss, Moon-sho-za had resolved on ano-

ther desperate effort to recover the place, but that the common people were in consternation, and utterly despaired of any kind of success attending them.

The Carriaus that came in this morning are men from the vicinity of Thantabain, and state, that they over-heard the Burmans, who came into their houses to plunder them, talking over the nature of the War carrying on; that they heard accounts of the Prince of Sarrawuddy, with the undermentioned Chiefs, being about to come down to Rangoon.

By Land.

The Prince of Sarrawuddy.
Alloo-Woon, (Maha Bundoola).
Prea-Woon, (Governor of Proms).
Akoo-Woon, (Maw Meek).
Thoon-bah Woongee, (newly created) and
Kee Woonghee.

By Water.

Moon shoo-za.
Meetchee Woon, and
Lan-sa-goo (Shah-bunder of Rangoon).

These Chiefs were to raise the whole country en masse, and not leave a male person in any village that was above 10 years old, or less than 50 years; that they will have a Force of five hundred thousand men to bring the British to their senses, or drive them into the Sea; that they were to rendezvous at Kykaloo, the Land Party, and at Thantabain, the Water Party---and to be at their respective Posts by the 10th of the month.---*Govt. Gazette, Jan. 27.*

INDIA GAZETTE, JAN. 27.

By a letter from New York to a friend in town, under date the 18th September, we learn that a most magnificent project was on foot in that capital. This was no less than the grand idea of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by opening a navigable water communication between them. Such a scheme, it seems, had been long contemplated, and the imperfect geographical information till lately extent, perpetually represnted the Isthmus of Darien as the only proper field for the accomplishment of that great object; merely because on the shores of that Isthmus the waters of the two oceans made the nearest approach to each other. Later and more accurate surveys, however, point to a much more practicable route, which, by the assistance of a river and the inland lake of Nicaragua promises, it would seem, a degree of practicability, and even facility, of a succesful issue to the undertaking, which previously was not believed to exist. A negotiation for carrying the project into immediate effect was on foot when our Correspondent wrote. It is indeed an undertaking worthy of a great, and a free country.

BENGAL HURKARU, JAN. 29.

We hear that Colonel Richards has come up with the Burmese in Assam and has, by several parties, nearly surrounded a large body of them, so that in a few days we may expect something decisive.

EUROPE.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, SEPT. 22.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER.

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to lay before the Court, an account of the expense incurred, during the last year, for the maintenance of the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe. In every respect, the proceedings at those institutions are extremely satisfactory. The expense, I am happy to say, is considerably diminished."

Mr. *Hume* wished to be informed of the number of pupils, and the aggregate expense.

The account relative to Haileybury College was then read. From this it appeared, that between the 1st of August 1823 and the 31st of July 1824, the number of pupils was 172. The general expense was £18,012. 3*s*. 1*d*.; deducting from that sum receipts to the amount of £10,698. 19*s*. 6*d*., the net expense of the Company was £7,313. 3*s*. 7*d*.

Mr. *Hume* inqnired whether there was any report, as was usual, of the state of discipline in the College?

The *Chairman*.—"I have no report, and I believe it is not usual to produce one. I can however state generally, that the College is going on in the most satisfactory manner."

An account of the expense of the board, lodging, and education of the pupils at the military seminary at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1823 to Midsummer 1824, together with an account of the number of cadets on the establishment, the petitions agreed to, and those rejected during the same period, was then read. From this it appeared, that in the last sixty cadets had been appointed, and two rejected; the number of students was 97. The expense of educating each student was £89. 15*s*. 8*d*. annually.

Mr. *Hume* said, no individual in that Court would wish to see the establishment of the army in India unnecessarily increased; but within these few months he had received letters from the north-west part of India, stating, that in most of the native battalions there were scarcely five or six officers to a thousand men. He was quite satisfied he spoke the sentiments of the ablest officers, when he stated, that the number of military officers with the native corps were far too limitted in case of service or exertion.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court of Directors received with satisfaction any information a Proprietor might furnish them with, but the present matter was not unknown to them. In November last the whole subject was reviewed, and no difficulty would now be likely to arise in case of war.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the Court (a matter of which he supposed the greater part of the Proprietors were aware) that the papers ordered to be printed on the 3d of March last were in the course of delivery; and further, that certain documents moved for and ordered to be printed on the 23d of June last, were in the course of printing. But there were other papers which had been called for, which the Directors could not lay before the Court, because they were in the Secret Department. Application had been made by the Secret Committee to the Board of Commissioners for leave to produce them, but the Board did not think proper to comply with the application.

Mr. *Edmonstone* said; as he was the individual who moved for the papers alluded to by the Hon. Chairman, he would state in a few words the consideration which induced him to take that step. He stated, on that occasion, that he should concur in the production of the narrative of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, under the condition that the documents now refused by the Board of Controul should be granted; those documents containing the views and sentiments of other members of that administration, with regard both to the political state of India at the time when the Marquess of Hastings succeeded to the government, and also with respect to the disposition, intentions, and proceedings of the various states of India subsequently to that period, and antecedently to the adoption of the Marquess of Hastings' military plan of operations, the effect of which had been so vast an extension of territory and of our foreign relations. The views and sentiments described in those documents differed essentially from the representations contained in the Marquess of Hastings' narrative of his administration; he therefore thought it consistent with the object of the Court of Proprietors, in calling forth the mass of papers now laid before them, that, if the document purporting to be a Summary of his Lordship's administration were treated as official, the recorded deliberations of the Government on some of the most important transactions mentioned in that statement should also be accessible to the Proprietors. This purpose had been defeated, in consequence of the Board of Controul, in the exercise of its legal functions, not thinking it proper to lay those documents before the Proprietors. He should only say that the Summary of his Lordship's administration was now in their hands, with other documents; while those papers which he had moved for, and the sentiments contained in which were at variance with those contained in the Summary, were withheld.

Mr. Hume.—In what situation, he asked, would any candid man consider the Marquess of Hastings to be placed, by conduct so extraordinary on the part of his Majesty's Government? Here was an individual high in character and rank, holding an exalted office (for there was no office under the Crown more exalted than that of Governor-General), and discharging the duties of that office for many years, with the full approbation of the Company, the Government, and the country. He came home, and he found himself assailed, from some quarter or other, by base attacks on his character. What under these circumstances, did the Marquess of Hasting do? Like an honourable man, he turned round and gave a fair, candid, and correct statement of all that occurred during his stay in India. This he considered highly honorable to the Marquess of Hastings, and he gave him much more credit than his counsellors, from whom he always differed, for he would not follow counsels which must have ruined India. They owed it to justice, as well as to the character of the Marquess of Hastings, to produce all these papers: without them the true situation of India could not be known. Such a man's character should not be thus murdered or assassinated. He lamented that all the papers were not produced. At present he was not prepared to say what course ought to be pursued; but he must say, that he considered the whole of the proceedings in this case as very extraordinary. He would ask the Chairman if he had any objection to lay before the Court a copy of the letter of the Directors to the Commissioners requesting these papers, and also a copy of the answer refusing the application, otherwise they could not judge if the Court represented to Government the immense importance of these documents.

The Chairman.—"I have not the least objection."

The letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, and the answer of the latter, were then read. The former merely conveyed a copy of the resolution of the Court of Pro-

prietors which called for the information; and the answer contained a refusal, on the ground of the impropriety of giving too much publicity to the secret information of the Company's administration.

Mr. *Rigby*.—Whatever his opinion of the Marquess of Hastings might be (and he certainly considered the character of so great a man as forming part of the history of his country), he was not, nevertheless, prepared to censure or condemn the Commissioners for refusing information upon the Government of India: for, high as was the character of the Marquess of Hastings, they still had a higher duty to perform to the country.

Mr. *Lowndes* thought that they were bound to say whether these papers would be of use to the Marquess of Hastings or not, for it may happen that a variety of papers, which would be of no service to him, might cause a great deal of mischief if they were to meet the public eye, particularly at a time when India was not in a state of complete peace. There was no man whose public or private character stood higher than that of the Marquess of Hastings. On all occasions his conduct was consistent, and he had no doubt that he would pass through the fiery ordeal without singing a hair of his head.

Mr. *Hume* said, he would at the next Court submit some proposition (as we understood) relative to these papers.

INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. *Hume* said that at a late Court, the result of which he should ever deplore, as foreboding ignorance and slavery to India, by suppressing the liberty of the press there, an Hon. Director stated that the case of Mr. Arnott, who had been banished from India, was not under consideration then, as the Court of Directors had received no documents respecting it. He now begged leave to ask whether the Directors had received any documents relative to that gentleman's banishment, or to his treatment on board of ship: if they had, he wished them to be laid before the Court.

The *Chairman*.—"The Court of Directors knew nothing more than this, that Mr. Arnott was a passenger in the ship Fame, which was burned to the water's edge; that Mr. Arnott, with the other passengers, arrived at Bencoolen, where he chose to remain in preference to proceeding on his voyage to Europe; and that he presented a memorial to the Bengal Govenment, stating his misfortune, and praying for a remission of his sentence."

Mr. *Hume* said he understood, from what was formerly said, that the Court of Directors were entirely ignorant of the transaction. He had seen a letter, stating that Lord Amherst had issued a strict order not to allow Mr. Arnott to go out of the ship. This was an act so tyrannous and unwarrantable, that he could not but shudder at it. He wished to know whether the Court of Directors had any information on this point.

The *Chairman* said he had already given all the information in his power relative to Mr. Arnott.

Mr. *Hume*.—"Have the Directors the exact regulations by which the press in India is governed?"

The *Chairman*.—The Court of Directors are in possession of the original ordinance; but as there is an appeal now before the King in Council (the matter being *sub judice*) he did not think that question at present a fit one for the public discussion of the Proprietors.

Mr. *Hume*.—"Whenever the information as to Mr. Arnott's case arrives, I shall bring that subject forward."

Adjourned.

Asiatic Journal,—*October*.

THE TIMES SEPT. 7.

WINDSOR, Sept. 5.---Yesterday His Majesty and suite again visited Virginia Water, where they passed the afternoon fishing and rowing on the lake. Refreshments were sent from the Royal Lodge, which the party partook of at five o'clock on board the spacious banquetting boat, and about seven returned through the plantations to the Lodge. The works at the Castle have proceeded during the past week with the greatest activity. Considerable time was at first occupied in the erection of temporary shops and sheds, which are indispensable in an undertaking of this magnitude. These having been completed, the labours of the whole body of workmen, amounting to upwards of 400, are now directed to the clearing away the old materials and preparing the new foundations. In several of the apartments at the south-east angle, the men are now employed in making the requisite openings for fire-places and windows, two essential requisites in which the old Castle was particularly deficient. The new tower, of which His Majesty laid the first stone, is rising rapidly, and the arch for the new grand entrance, which springs from this tower, is expected to be completed in a short space of time. A discovery was made yesterday morning, which though not perhaps of equal importance with the subterranean sally-port, yet affords far greater food for conjecture. The labourers employed in lowering the foundation of one of the apartments on the south side, while removing the earth came to a large oblong flat stone. This was carefully removed, when a pit presented itself to the view, about two feet square and four deep. In this were several human bones, and the soles of two shoes; but from the length of time that has elapsed since they were deposited, no certain idea as to whose remains they are can be formed. It is not improbable that they may have been the victims of assassination, or persons slain in a chance conflict, and thus hastily buried to screen the perpetrators from discovery. A more elegant assemblage of rank and fashion than that which graced the walks of this town during the past week has been seldom witnessed. The state-apartments of the Castle have been daily thronged with visitants; and of an afternoon that beautiful avenue, the Long Walk, presented a most lively and inviting scene, aided by the fine bands of the two regiments now stationed in Windsor, which play almost daily in this shady promenade. It is conjectured, that if an analysis of the waters from the chalybeate spring (which we have before noticed) should prove satisfactory, an application will be made to the proper authorities for permission to convey it through pipes to Windsor, in which case a great addition would be made to the attractions of the place."

GENERAL ELECTION.—Many symptoms besides old age are indicative of a dissolution of Parliament. This event will certainly take place next Spring, if not earlier. Mr. Canning's talked-of visit to Ireland is not the slightest symptom. There are times when those who most affect to despise the people must bow to the public voice. The independent electors of Ipswich this day make an effort, and there is no doubt of success, to insure the choice of Returning Officers upon whose impartiality they can rely, in the event of a struggle for the representation of that borough. In connexion with the report that Maldon is to be contested, we earnestly hope that the 2,000 maiden-voters of that ancient town will not be precipitate in their promises. Unless it is intended that this place should be as rotten as it was before the charter was restored, it is time that some proof of its soundness should be given. There will certainly be a change at Dover, and it cannot be for the worse. There will probably be a move at Hythe, and at Sandwich, and that for the better. —*Kent and Essex Mercury*.

At Portsmouth it is reported, that the British naval uniform is about undergoing a change—to be blue coat faced red, red waistcoat and breeches, the latter of silk plush: it is suggested in the naval circles, where this alteration is by no means popular, that yellow stocking and red night-caps would make an appropriate finish to this whimsical uniform.—*County Chronicle*.

The Times, Sept. 7th 1824.

TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1824.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We received yesterday *New York* papers to the 17th of last month: they were brought by two packets, the *Euphrates* and *New-York*, which both arrived together on Monday at Liverpool, though one sailed on the 7th, the other on the 17th of last month.

The earlier numbers, those of the 3d and 4th of August, contain some important news from Peru; but the details are so confused, and the discrepancies so glaring, that the accounts should be read with considerable caution. Without perplexing our readers with them, we may state the substance of the additional information from Peru received by the present arrival to be as follows:—It is affirmed, that soon after the loss of Callao by the Independents, news arrived to the Spanish Royalist troops in Peru, of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain; on the receipt of which, most of them refused to acknowledge the absolute King. Availing himself of this circumstance, BOLIVAR immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru which had before opposed him. He had again taken possession, say the New York accounts, of Lima and Callao, and was marching on with every prospect of bringing the war to a close. This news is said to have been brought to Baltimore on the 1st of August, by the schooner *Ardent*, Captain BOSSIERE, in 22 days from Porto Bello, which port he therefore left on the 9th of July, and could therefore have easily obtained communications from Panama, on the other side of the Isthmus, to the 5th of that month: but his dates from Panama, as given in the New York papers, extended only to the latter end of May, which are not so late by three weeks as the advices received by way of Jamaica. Supposing, however, that May is a misprint for June, which is extremely probable, the news of the recapture of Lima and Callao is not at variance with our previous information. As a confirmation of the state of feeling in the Royalist army, in Upper Peru, it may be mentioned that advices from Buenos Ayres had reached New York with intelligence, that on the 21st of March LA SERNA, the Royalist General and ex-Viceroy of Peru, had resigned the command of the Royalist army, in consequence of his adhesion to absolute monarchy—a step which could only have been rendered imperative upon him by the existence of a contrary sentiment in the Spanish army generally.

With respect to Mexican news, as commu-

nicated by the New York papers, the most important part is, that according to letters from Alvarado of the 1st and 10th of July, General BRAVO had entered the city of Guadalaxara without resistance, and amidst general rejoicings. The intelligence is confirmed by letters from Tampico of the 3d July, which were received at Liverpool, together with the papers from New York, and which mention further that the famous Guerilla Chief, GOMER, who infested the roads between Mexico and the coast, had submitted to the Government, so that the interior was considered in a more perfect state of tranquillity than it had been for a very long period.

RUSSIA.

Russia, it will be seen from an ukase of the Senate, has been obliged to mollify her outrageous tariff against white calicoes from foreign ports. It is pleasant to see this barbarous policy administering the lash to its own shoulders. The folly of the Imperial Government, however, in striving to force manufactures among an ignorant and agricultural people, to the detriment of tillage, is no whit more edifying than that of the British Parliament, by its corn-law system, sacrificing manufactures among a rich and instructed people, for the sake of forcing tillage.

DEMERARA.

We have received the *Demerara Royal Gazettes* to the 18th of July. The colony remained tranquil. We perceive in the *Gazette* of the 15th, a notice from the Rev. W. S. Austin, that he and his lady intended quitting the colony in 14 days or six weeks from that date. The Post-office packet arrived on the 15th; it brought papers containing the first portion of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the late Missionary Smith. Not any of the speeches delivered on the occasion, however, are inserted in the colonial papers. "The inflammatory nature of Mr. Brougham's speech," says the *Royal Gazette*," "has induced us to decline giving it." Much impatience was manifested among the colonists for the arrival of the conclusion of the debate.—The Rev. W. S. Austin and his lady arrived at Liverpool on Thursday last, in the *Seaforth*, from Demerara.

UNITED STATES.

It appears from the *New York* papers received yerterday, that General Lafayette arrived in good health at New York on the 15th of August, after a voyage of 31 days from Havre. These papers mention also the arrival of the three young Englishmen, Hon. E. G. Stanley, Mr. J. S. Wortley, jun., and Mr. J. E. Denison, Members of Parliament, at Albany, in the state of New York. They arrived on the 2d of August.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.

(From the *Cambrian.*)

On Monday evening (30th August), we experienced one of the most violent thunder-storms within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this town; and we lament to state that the consequences have been most disastrous along the vale of Glamorgan, whole fields of corn having been demolished by the rain, which fell in torrents for five hours, besides the damage done to houses, mills, &c., which opposed its impetuous course. The storm commenced between five and six o'clock, and so excessively heavy was the rain, that the turnpike-roads in several places between Pyle and Swansea became impassable for carriages or horses for a considerable time. The mail and Cambrian coaches with great difficulty reached Neath that evening about two hours later than usual, the coachmen declaring that they never experienced so violent a storm, accompanied with such vivid lightning, and terrific thunder. There they were detained until the water near Neath Abbey had subsided, so as to render their proceeding on their journey safe to themselves and passengers, and they arrived at Swansea about one o'clock on the following morning, instead of ten on the preceding evening. We have not heard of any serious injury sustained in the immediate vicinity of this town, but the subjoined letters give a circumstantial account of the effects of the violence at Neath, &c.: —

NEATH, Aug. 31.—This town and neighbourhood were visited last evening with a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, not paralleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The commencement of the elemental war was very sudden, between five and six o'clock. The rain fell in enormous drops, which quickly became a perpendicular torrent, stripping fruit-trees of their crop, and even tearing away small branches in its precipitate descent. The flashes of lightning were almost continuous, and of intense brilliancy; the thunder-claps might be compared to the discharge of artillery, followed by a fire of musketry, and the roll of drums; only all these sounds were far louder, sharper, and deeper, than their artificial resemblances. The rain descended with such velocity and excess, that a partial deluge was the consequence, and before eight o'clock a large portion of the high road between Neath & Abbey was deeply flooded, whilst the openings on each side of Neath-bridge, towards Mr. Tennant's canal, gave passage to cataracts of mingled water, mud, and gravel, more than a foot in depth. At little mountain farm of Ty-draw, a cow-house, containing a quantity of dry hay, was set on fire by the electric fluid, and destroyed: no other damage of this description has been reported; but the village of Melincrythan has suffered great inconvenience, and some very serious injury, by the unwonted torrent which rushed down the bed of the Crythan (usually an insignificant streamlet) without ten minutes' notice of its appraoch. One end of a smaall woollen-factory was carried away, with part of the machinery, a rick of hay, and the poor industrious owner's whole stock of wool, &c. to the destruction of his means of subsistence. Most of the cottages were inundated, some three, four, and five feet deep, and one was filled with water to within a foot of the ceiling. The consternation of the poor inhabitants may be well conceived—obliged to abandon their habitations to save their children's lives, leaving their furniture and provisions to the mercy of the irresistible invader, and exposing themselves to the "pitiless storm," as the only means of escape, where they had no upper story; for the irruption of the water was in some instances too sudden to admit of their removing any thing. It is surmised that a water-spout must have burst upon the mountains in the course of the stream, to account for such an instantaneous swell. The bed of the stream at the village is now raised several feet above its accustomed level, by the accumulation of loose stones and other *debris*, from the higher levels of the dingle; and the same uncouth materials have completely buried and demolished several fertile gardens, which yesterday afternoon were smiling in luxuriant and orderly culture. In the space of an hour the course of the Crythan was completely altered, the torrent forming itself a new channel through a meadow, which is wholly inundated. This morning an extraordinary scene presented itself in all directions where this ungovernable stream had roved in its fury—furniture, and fragments of furniture—cooking utensils—loaves and cakes of bread—were seen floating in the eddies, or stranded on the shoals, where a few hours before was nothing but dry pasture, to which a summer shower would have been a blessing. But the most extensive injury was sustained by Mr. Gibbins, at the Melincry—than chymical works, where a large quantity of sugar of lead, packed in casks ready for exportation, was dissolved by the water, probably to the value of some hundred pounds; while the mischief produced amongst the very valuable and extensive chymical apparatus, which that gentleman had perfected with great skill and expense, cannot be readily estimated. So powerful was the flood, which completely invested the works, that it removed some very large and massive iron pans to a distance of many yards. Carboys, containing a large quantity of acid, were floated away, and deposited in every direction—many, of course, broken, and nearly all emptied of their contents. The storm continued with very little intermission for five hours, at the expiration of which it subsided, but did not exhaust all its fiery resources till about two o'clock this morning. At the period when the lightning was most intense, a strong sulphurous smell prevaded the atmosphere, and penetrated the closest apartments within its influence.

THE TIMES, SEPT. 9.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGE TIMBER SHIP.

(From the *Quebec Mercury* of the 31st of July.)

The long-expected launch of the great ship took place on Wednesday morning last, at the point of the island of Orleans, in presence of a large concourse of people. The St. Lawrence, which, but a few years ago comparatively speaking, had borne on its wave only the rudely-constructed canoe of the native Indian, has now floating on its waters the largest ship in existence, or of the building of which for navigable purposes we have any authentic record. This immense vessel has, with great propriety, been named the *Columbus*.

Her dimensions are as follow:—Length 300 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, and depth of hold 30 feet: her model is also as extraordinary as her dimensions, being precisely that of a Canadian batteau, that is, perfectly flat bottomed and wall-sided, and the stem and stern post nearly or altogether perpendicular, and both ends sharp alike, without any fulness, as is the case in bows and sterns of ships of the usual constructions. So that her floor may be compared to a parallelogram, with an acute equicrural triangle at either extremity. Her tonnage by register is 3,690 tons; but she is thought to

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

Robert Burns and Lord Byron.

[London Magazine for August.]

I have seen Robert Burns laid in his grave, and I have seen George Gordon Byron borne to his; of both I wish to speak, and my words shall be spoken with honesty and freedom. They were great though not equal heirs of fame; the fortunes of their birth were widely dissimilar; yet in their passions and in their genius they approached to a closer resemblance; their careers were short and glorious, and they both perished in the summer of life, and in all the splendour of a reputation more likely to increase than diminish. One was a peasant, and the other was a peer; but Nature is a great leveller, and makes amends for the injuries of fortune by the richness of her benefactions; the genius of Burns raised him to a level with the nobles of the land; by nature if not by birth, he was the peer of Byron. I knew one, and I have seen both; I have hearkened to words from their lips, and admired the labours of their pens, and I am now, and likely to remain, under the influence of their magic songs. They rose by the force of their genius, and they fell by the strength of their passions; one wrote from a love, and the other from a scorn, of mankind; and they both sung of the emotions of their own hearts with a vehemence and an originality which few have equalled, and none surely have surpassed. But it is less my wish to draw the characters of those extraordinary men than to write what I remember of them; and I will say nothing that I know not to be true, and little but what I saw myself.

The first time I ever saw Burns was in Nithsdale. I was then a child, but his looks and his voice cannot well be forgotten; & while I write this I behold him as distinctly as I did when I stood at my father's knee, and heard the bard repeat his Tam O'Shanter. He was tall and of a manly make, his brow broad and high, and his voice varied with the character of his inimitable tale; yet through all its variations it was melody itself. He was of great personal strength, and proud too of displaying it; and I have seen him lift a load with ease, which few ordinary men would have willingly undertaken.

The first time I ever saw Byron was in the House of Lords, soon after the publication of Childe Harold. He stood up in his place on the opposition side, and made a speech on the subject of Catholic freedom. His voice was low, and I heard him but by fits, and when I say he was witty and sarcastic, I judge as much from the involuntary mirth of the benches as from what I heard with my own ears. His voice had not the full and manly melody of the voice of Burns; nor had he equal vigour of frame, nor the same open expanse of forehead. But his face was finely formed, and was impressed with a more delicate vigour than that of the peasant poet. He had a singular conformation of ear, the lower lobe, instead of being pendulous, grew down and united itself to the cheek and resembled no other ear I ever saw, save that of the Duke of Wellington. His bust by Thorvaldson is feeble and mean; the painting of Phillips is more noble and much more like. Of Burns I have never seen aught but a very uninspired resemblance—and I regret it the more, because he had a look worthy of the happiest of art—a look beaming with poetry and eloquence.

The last time I saw Burns in life was on his return from the Brow-well of Solway; he had been ailing all spring, and summer had come without bringing health with it; he had gone away very ill and he returned worse. He was brought back, I think, in a covered spring cart, and when he alighted at the foot of the street in which he lived, he could scarce stand upright. He reached his own door with difficulty. He stooped much, and there was a visible change in his looks. Some may think it not unimportant to know, that he was at that time dressed in a blue coat with the undress nankeen pantaloons of the volunteers, and that his neck, which was inclining to be short, caused his hat to turn up behind, in the manner of the shovel hats of the Episcopal clergy. Truth obliges me to add, that he was not fastidious about his dress; and that an officer, curious in the personal appearance and equipments of his company, might have questioned the military nicety of the poet's clothes and arms. But his colonel was a maker of rhyme, and the poet had to display more charity for his commander's verse than the other had to exercise when he inspected the clothing and arms of the careless bard.

From the day of his return home till the hour of his untimely death, Dumfries was like a besieged place. It was known he was dying, and the anxiety, not of the rich and the learned only, but of the mechanics and peasants, exceeded all belief. Wherever two or three people stood together, their talk was of Burns and of him alone; they spoke of his history—of his person—of his works—of his family—of his fame, and of his untimely and approaching fate, with a warmth and an enthusiasm which will ever endear Dumfries to my remembrance. All that he said or was saying—the opinions of the physicians (and Maxwell was a kind and a skilful one), were eagerly caught up and reported from street to street, and from house to house.

His good humour was unruffled, and his wit never forsook him. He looked to one of his fellow volunteers with a smile, as he stood by the bedside with his eyes wet, and said, "John, don't let the awkward squad fire over me." He was aware that death was dealing with him; he asked a lady who visited him, more in sincerity than in mirth, what commands she had for the other world—he repressed with a smile the hopes of his friends, and told them he had lived long enough. As his life drew near a close, the eager yet decorous solicitude of his fellow townsmen increased. He was an exciseman it is true—a name odious, from many associations to his countrymen—but he did his duty meekly and kindly, and repressed rather than encouraged the desire of some of his companions to push the law with severity; he was therefore much beloved, and the passion of the Scotch for poetry made them regard him as little lower than a spirit inspired. It is the practice of the young men of Dumfries to meet in the streets during the hours of remission from labour, and by these means I had an opportunity of witnessing the general solicitude of all ranks and of all ages. His differences with them in some important points of human speculation and religious hope were forgotten and forgiven; they thought only of his genius—of the delight his compositions had diffused—and they talked of him with the same awe as of some departing spirit, whose voice was to gladden them no more. His last moments have never been described; he had laid his head quietly on the pillow awaiting dissolution, when his attendant reminded him of his medicine and held the cup to his lip. He started suddenly up, drained the cup at a gulp, threw his hands before him like a man about to swim, and sprung from head to foot of the bed—fell with his face down, and expired with a groan.

Of the dying moments of Byron we have no minute nor very distinct account. He perished in a foreign land among barbarians or aliens, and he seems to have been without the aid of a determined physician, whose firmness or persuasion might have vanquished his obstinacy. His aversion to bleeding was an infirmity which he shared with many better regulated minds; for it is no uncommon belief that the first touch of the lancet will charm away the approach of death, and those who believe this are willing to reserve so decisive a spell for a more momentous occasion. He had parted with his native land in no ordinary bitterness of spirit; and his domestic infelicity had rendered his future peace of mind hopeless—this was aggravated from time to time by the tales or the intrusion of travellers, by reports injurious to his character, and by the eager and vulgar avidity with which idle stories were circulated, which exhibited him in weakness or in folly. But there is every reason to believe, that long before his untimely death his native land was as bright as ever in his fancy, and that his anger conceived against the many for the sins of the few had subsided or was subsiding. Of Scotland, and of his Scottish origin, he has boasted in more than one place of his poetry; he is proud to remember the land of his mother, and to sing that he is half a Scot by birth and a whole one in his heart. Of his great rival in popularity, Sir Walter Scott, he speaks with kindness; and the compliment he has paid him has been earned by the unchangeable admiration of the other. Scott has ever spoken of Byron as he has lately written, and all those who know him will feel that his consistency is characteristic. I must, however, confess, his forgiveness of Mr. Jeffrey was an unlooked-for and unexpected piece of humility and loving kindness, and, as a Scotsman, I am rather willing to regard it as a presage of early death, and to conclude that the poet was "fey," and forgave his arch enemy in the spirit of the dying Highlander—"Weel, weel, I forgive him, but God confound you, my twa sons, Duncan and Gilbert, if you forgive him." The criticism with which the Edinburgh Review welcomed the first fight which Byron's Muse took, would have crushed and broken any spirit less dauntless than his own; and for a long while he entertained the horror of a reviewer which a bird of song feels for the presence of the raven. But they smoothed his spirit down, first by submission and then by idolatry, and his pride must have been equal to that which made the angels fall if it had refused to be soothed by the obeisance of a reviewer. One never forgets, if he should happen to forgive, an insult or an injury offered in youth---it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, and I may reasonably doubt the truth of the poet's song when he sings of his dear Jeffrey. The news of his death came upon London like an earthquake; and though the common multitude are ignorant of literature and destitute of feeling for the higher flights of poetry, yet they consented to feel by faith, and believed, because the newspapers believed, that one of the brightest lights in the firmament of poesy was extinguished for ever. With literary men a sense of the public misfortune was mingled, perhaps, with a sense that a giant was removed from their way; and that they had room now to break a lance with an equal, without the fear of being overthrown by fiery impetuosity and colossal strength. The world of literature is now resigned to lower, but perhaps, not less presumptuous poetic spirits. But among those who feared him, or envied him, or loved him, there are none who sorrow not for the national loss, and grieve not that Byron fell so soon, and on a foreign shore.

When Burns died I was then young, but I was not insensible that a mind of no common strength had passed from among us. He had caught my fancy and touched my heart with his songs and his poems. I went to see him laid out for the grave; several eldern people were with me. He lay in a plain unadorned coffin, with a linen sheet drawn over his face, and on the bed, and around the body, herbs and flowers were thickly strewn according to the usage of the country. He was wasted somewhat by long illness; but death had not increased the swarthy hue of his face, which was uncommonly dark and deeply marked—the dying pang was visible in the lower part, but his broad and open brow was pale and serene, and around it his sable

hair lay in masses, slightly touched with gray, and inclining more to a wave than a curl. The room where he lay was plain and neat, and the simplicity of the poet's humble dwelling pressed the presence of death more closely on the heart than if his bier had been embellished by vanity and covered with the blazonry of high ancestry and rank. We stood and gazed on him in silence for the space of several minutes—we went, and others succeeded us—there was no justling and crushing, though the crowd was great—man followed man as patiently and orderly as if all had been a matter of mutual understanding—not a question was asked—not a whisper was heard. This was several days after his death. It is the custom of Scotland to "wake" the body—not with wild howlings and wilder songs, and much waste of strong drink, like our mercurial neighbours, but in silence or in prayer---superstition says it is unsonsie to leave a corpse alone; and it is never left. I know not who watched by the body of Burns---much it was my wish to share in the honour---but my extreme youth would have made such a request seem foolish, and its rejection would have been sure.

I am to speak the feelings of another people, and of the customs of a higher rank, when I speak of laying out the body of Byron for the grave. It was announced from time to time that he was to be exhibited in state, and the progess of the embellishments of the poet's bier was recorded in the pages of an hundred publications. They were at length completed, and to separate the curiosity of the poor from the admiration of the rich, the latter were indulged with tickets of admission, and a day was set a-part for them to go and wonder over the decked room and the emblazoned bier. Peers and peeresses, priests, poets, and politicians, came in gilded chariots and in hired hacks to gaze upon the splendour of the funeral preparations, and to see in how rich and how vain a shroud the body of the immortal had been hid. Those idle trappings in which rank seeks to mark its altitude above the vulgar belonged to the state of the peer rather than to the state of the poet; genius required no such attractions; and all this magnificence served only to divide our regard with the man whose inspired tongue was now silenced for ever. Who cared for Lord Byron the peer, and the privy councillor, with his coronet, and his long descent from princes on one side, and from heroes on both---and who did not care for George Gordon Byron the poet, who has charmed us, and will charm our descendants with his deep and impassioned verse. The homage was rendered to genius, not surely to rank---for lord can be stamped on any clay, but inspiration can only be impressed on the finest metal.

Of the day on which the multitude were admitted I know not in what terms to speak---I never surely saw so strange a mixture of silent sorrow and of fierce and intractable curiosity. If one looked on the poet's splendid coffin with deep awe, and thought of the gifted spirit which had lately animated the cold remains, others regarded the whole as a pageant or a show, got up for the amusement of the idle and the careless, and criticised the arrangements in the spirit of those who wish to be rewarded for their time, and who consider that all they condescend to visit should be according to their own taste. There was a crushing, a trampling, and an impatience, as rude and as fierce as ever I witnessed at a theatre; and words of incivility were bandied about, and questions asked with such determination to be answered, that the very mutes, whose business was silence and repose, were obliged to interfere with tongue and hand between the visitors and the dust of the poet. In contemplation of such a scene, some of the trappings which were there on the first day were removed on the second, and this suspicion of the good sense and decorum of the multitude called forth many expressions of displeasure, as remarkable for their warmth as their propriety of language. [illegible]lock the people were all ejected [illegible]an---and the rich coffin bore tokens of the touch of hundreds of eager fingers---many of which had not been overclean.

The multitude who accompanied Burns to the grave went step by step with the chief mourners; they might amount to ten or twelve thousand. Not a word was heard; and, though all could not be near, and many could not see, when the earth closed on their darling poet for ever, there was no rude impatience shown, no fierce disappointment expressed. It was an impressive and mournful sight to see men of all ranks and persuasions and opinions mingling as brothers, and stepping side by side down the streets of Dumfries, with the remains of him who had sang of their loves and joys and domestic endearments, with a truth and a tenderness which none perhaps have since equalled. I could, indeed, have wished the military part of the procession away---for he was buried with military honours---because I am one of those who love simplicity in all that regards genius. The scarlet and gold---the banners displayed---the measured step, and the military array, with the sound of martial instruments of music, had no share in increasing the solemnity of the burial scene; and had no connexion with the poet. I looked on it then, and I consider it now, as an idle ostentation, a piece of superfluous state which might have been spared, more especially as his neglected and traduced and insulted spirit had experienced no kindness in the body from those lofty people who are now proud of being numbered as his coevals and countrymen. His fate has been a reproach to Scotland. But the reproach comes with an ill grace from England. When we can forget Butler's fate---Otway's loaf---Dryden's old age, and Chatterton's poison-cup, we may think that we stand alone in the iniquity of neglecting pre-eminent genius. I found myself at the brink of the poet's grave, into which he was about to descend for ever---there was a pause among the mourners as if loath to part with his remains; and when he was at last lowered, and the first shovelful of earth sounded on his coffin-lid, I looked up and saw tears on many cheeks where tears were not usual. The volunteers justified the fears of their comrade by three ragged and straggling volleys. The earth was heaped up, the green sod laid over him, and the multitude stood gazing on the grave for some minutes' space, and then melted silently away. The day was a fine one, the sun was almost without a cloud, and not a drop of rain fell from dawn to twilight. I notice this---not from my concurrence in the common superstition---that "happy is the corpse which the rain rains on," but to confute a pious fraud of a religious Magazine, which made Heaven express its wrath at the interment of a profane poet, in thunder, in lightning, and in rain. I know not who wrote the story, and I wish not to know; but its utter falsehood thousands can attest. It is one proof out of many, how divine wrath is found by dishonest zeal in a common commotion of the elements. and that men, whose profession is godliness and truth, will look in the face of heaven and tell a deliberate lie.

A few select friends and admirers followed Lord Byron to the grave---his coronet was borne before him, and there were many indications of his rank; but, save the assembled multitude, no indications of his genius. In conformity to a singular practice of the great, a long train of their empty carriages followed the mourning coaches---mocking the dead with idle state, and impeding the honester sympathy of the crowd with barren pageantry. Where were the owners of those machines of sloth and luxury---where were the men of rank among whose dark pedigrees Lord Byron threw the light of his genius, and lent the nobility a halo to which they were strangers? Where were the great Whigs? Where were the illustrious Tories? Could a mere difference in matters of human belief keep those fastidious persons away? But, above all, where were the friends with whom wedlock had united him? On his desolate corpse no wife looked, and no child shed a tear. I have no wish to set myself up as a judge in domestic infelicities, and I am willing to believe they were separated in such a way as rendered conciliation hopeless; but who could stand and look on his pale manly face, and his dark locks which early sorrows were making thin and gray, without feeling that, gifted as he was, with a soul above the mark of others, his domestic misfortunes called for our pity as surely as his genius called for our admiration. When the career of Burns was closed, I saw another sight ---a weeping widow and four helpless sons; they came into the streets in their mournings, and public sympathy was awakened afresh; I shall never forget the looks of his boys, and the compassion which they excited. The poet's life had not been without errors and such errors, too, as a wife is slow in forgiving; but he was honoured then, and is honoured now, by the unalienable affection of his wife, and the world repays her prudence and her love by its regard and esteem.

Burns, with all his errors in faith and in practice, was laid in hallowed earth, in the churchyard of the town where he resided; no one thought of closing the church gates against his body, because of the freedom of his poetry, and the carelessness of his life. And why was not Byron laid among the illustrious men of England, in Westminster Abbey? Is there a poet in all the Poet's Corner who has better right to that distinction? Why was the door closed against him, and opened to the carcases of thousands without merit, and without name? Look round the walls, and on the floor over which you tread, and behold them encumbered and inscribed with memorials of the mean and the sordid and the impure, as well as of the virtuous and the great. Why did the Dean of Westminster refuse admission to such an heir of fame as Byron? if he had no claim to lie within the consecrated precincts of the Abbey, he has no right to lie in consecrated ground at all. There is no doubt that the pious fee for sepulture would have been paid---and it is not a small one. Hail! to the Church of England, if her piety is stronger than her avarice.

A Plea for Female Genius.

Vivuntque commissi calores.

There are few periodical writers, to whom the public is more indebted, both for materials of thought and for helps in the correction of false thinking, than to the late Opium-eater: but in his argument against a distinctive superiority of fancy in women, he puts us off with what the schools describe as *à dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*. Thus, "because men have written poems seperior in imaginative power to those written by women, therefore women possess no imagination at all."

"Men," he says, "are shy of pressing too hard upon women. I do not think that he can, himself, be accused of this shyness; nor do I agree with him. So far from a feeling of gallantry restraining men from indulging a severity of comment on the productions of female authors, the absurdity of female literary pretension is, with them, a proverbial topic:

I leave you to your daily 'tea is ready,'
Snug coterie and *literary lady*;

such is the slang of male candour and male politeness.

The author of the paper on "False Distinction" has chosen his own ground, and himself fixed the standard by which women shall be tried: but there is a stumbling-block in his way, and he knows it; for, like an experienced controvertist, well aware of the weak and strong points of his own and his opponent's argument, he quietly and with a composed indifference, "*sets aside* Sappho and a few other female lyric poets." He knows very well that it is lyric poetry which is chiefly conversant with the "ideal;" with those "high abstractions" which he assumes to be unattainable by women; and he therefore "sets aside the female lyric poets." "We have not," forsooth, "sufficient samples of their poetry." But

we have one very stubborn sample, which *Longinus* quotes expressly as embodying the TRUE SUBLIME; and its author is a woman: and, more than this, *Catullus* and *Horace*, though they tried hard, could never create any thing, which approached at all near it in simplicity, intensity, and spontaneous power. After this, it requires something like what is called a "modest assurance" (*Calve tuâ veniâ*) to come forward and accost the ladies with the courtly appellation of "good women," and to tell them that it is "sufficient honour for them to have produced *us*.

As the challenger does not demand a hundred or a score of samples in proof of women possessing imagination, but will be content with one—one, himself being the judge, is as good as a score or a hundred. If we have but one or two remnants of *Sappho*, we have, at least, the testimony of ancient opinion to the merit of her *nine books* of odes; and if that opinion be confessedly just, as respects a part, we are bound to admit its justness as respects the whole. I am content with the one sample of *Longinus*. Had only the *Il Penseroso* survived *Milton*, would posterity have squeamishly boggled in allowing *Milton's* claim to be considered as a poet? There is but one critic, of whom I ever heard, that estimated poetical merit by bulk; and that was the *Dutch* gentleman in *Peter Pindar*; who recommended his brother's poem by saying, that it was "so big as *von* cheese."

I will say nothing of the tribute of tradition to *Erinna*; to *Corinna* who it is said, won a prize from *Pindar*; or to the Roman *Sulpicia*: I will "talk with him on the theme" of *Sappho*. I will not consent that she shall be thrown into a corner. I am asked (and the question is to make me start bolt upright in my easy chair), "what work of imagination, owing its birth to a woman, can I lay my hand upon, which has exerted any memorable influence, such as history would notice, on the mind of man?" I anwer, SAPPHO'S ODE Εις ἑταιραν.

Pass we by the ladies of antiquity. I am not going to place the *Colombiade* of *Madame du Boccage* by the side of the *Paradise Lost*, though I should think twice before I gave the *Henriade* the preference to it; but I might inquire why, when we hear continually of *Congreve*, *Wycherley*, and *Farquhar*, no mention is ever made of *Mrs. Centlivre*; whose comedies, unrivalled for light bustle of intrigue, keep possession of the stage, to the shame of male critics, and the discomfiture of theories? It appears that living female authors are to be "set aside," together with the "Œolian girl of old; or I might also inquire, if the authoress of *De Monfort* have not "risen to an entire sympathy with what is most excellent in the art of poetry," which of her male cotemporaries has? Is it the author of *Bertram?*

The defiance to the women, to produce their female *Hudibras*, or their female *Dunciad*, is something like calling on them to produce their female *Spring* and *Langan*; and in default of this, to resign all pretensions to grace and agility.

"Where is the female Rape of the Lock?" ejaculates, with a gay swelling of the cheeks, the detecter of false distinction: I cannot tell; and what then?

I will choose my own ground, and contend, that, because women do not run in parallels with men, their divergent likeness does not argue an absolute and hopeless inferiority.

If any mode of writing can be said to "have exerted a memorable influence on the mind of man," it is that of the novel; the *epopœa* of every-day nature; and this, in the hands of women, has been equally successful in drawing tears and smiles: "*sive risus essent movendi, sive lacrymæ.*" Truer portraits of men and women, more affecting passages of human life, more closely entwined interest, may be found in novels, and in female novels too, than in all the "solemnly planned" poems that ever existed from the *Æneid* downwards to the *Parish Register*.

"What work of imagination, owing its birth to a woman, can I lay my hand upon?" The difficulty is in the choice.

Shall I name CORINNE? No—let our own fair country women take precedence. I lay my hand upon the "SIMPLE STORY.

I may be told of *Tom Jones* and *Molly Seagrim*; of *Roderick Random* and *Strap*; of *Lovelace's* lace ruffles, and *Clarissa's* hoop-petticoat; or I may be told of *Meg Merrilies*, and of her hundredth double, the *Spae-wife*:

——— All this
Nor moves my gall nor alters my affection:

I take a tale, peculiarly a woman's; and in this her proper circle, with all appliances and means about her, I challenge the male superiority. I demand, where are the characters, of whose breathing individuality we are so assured, as of that of *Doriforth* and *Miss Milner?* Where are readiness of wit, nativeness of sentiment, refined and profound passion, the graces, the foibles, the pride and the weakness of woman; or the sterner and haughtier stuff, of which the mind of man is composed; the reasoning sensibility, the guarded, economized, self-retiring, self-wounding tenderness, that weeps behind the mask of fierce resentment, and wraps its bleeding anguish with the cloak of apathy? where are these conceived with such intuitive tact, and touched and blended into light and shadow with so free, yet so firm, a pencil? Where is there such a grasp of the human heart, such a playful or tyrannous mastery over its finest and strongest chords?

Shall I be referred to the amiable male romance, in which, for the decent amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of England, a lover is made *to eat his Mistress alive?*

SURREY.

The London Magazine, July.

THE BACHELOR OUTWITTED;
Or the Power of Association and Sculpture.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, August.

It was a bright and lovely afternoon,
Some years ago—such as we see in May,
Given in our northern climate like a boon,
And dearly cherish'd for its rarity—
That entering in my garden I was soon
Led in a meditative mood away.
Thinking how art might best improve on nature,
Or both in union show a fairer feature.

I'll make, thought I, a scene of beauty here,
Joining with garden, orchard, shrubbery, field,
Flowers of all hues, all fruits the clime will bear,
And every shrub and tree the earth will yield:
I'll tread upon a living carpet, clear
Of weeds and rankness, and my walks I'll shield
From summer heats with foliage cool and green,
And sparry grots shall variegate the scene.

And then I'll build a mossy hermitage
With Gothic door, and all things *a propos*;
And there beneath those elms, grotesque from age
I'll place an urn to Friendship, so and so;
A Brown or Repton I'll at once engage
To wind my walks, direct the water's flow,
Plan out the whole, revise, and execute,
Scoop the ha-ha, and make the cascades shoot.

Art shall with error be so temper'd too,
That order shall be mingled with confusion,
Appearing ever in an aspect new,
Or a fresh shape, or scene of sweet delusion;
And here I'll have a basin clear to view
Shaking its crystal waves in bright profusion,
Reflecting sunbeams, painting earth and sky,
And foliage rich, in its transparency.

I'll have a kiosk there; a fountain nigh
Shall murmur music all the summer day,
In that I'll take my books and read, or ply
The pinions of my fancy far away
Among dim scenes of eld, delightedly,
Mid classic lore or the romantic lay;
Steeping the soul in the unearthly bliss
Of time long past, or any time but this.

As I design'd, I did—all was complete;
No spot in Britain, garden of the earth,
Could equal mine, where art precise and neat
Was temper'd by rude nature, and the birth
Of flowers in seas of odour did create
Voluptuous inebriety—dancing mirth
Laugh'd round in lightness: heaven's own tenants there
Secure from man poured gladness on the air.

Now with my books, and home, and competence,
I had no more to wish; and so I thought
My life would smoothly travel—no expense,
For I had riches, barr'd me out from aught
That reason might desire—then, reader, hence
Scorn not by my experience to be taught—
I was a bachelor in middle life,
And the last thing I dream'd of was a wife:

Not that I hated woman, Heaven forefend!
I deem'd her well enough in her own way—
But being given to *virtù*, thought a friend,
As Pomfret says, was better: then delay
Is sure on every study to attend,
If Bacon be believed, the marriage sway:—
I was a student, connoisseur, collector,
And I may also add confirm'd projector.

Could I have found a perfect woman!—this
I would not hope.—Mahomet found but four
Throughout the teeming East, where wedded bliss
Consists in marrying by the gross or score,
Till you can find one to be Sultaness,
And favourite of your bed, to ride all o'er,
And trample on the entire horde beside,
Like Austrian satrap on Italian pride.

My paradise had therefore got no Eve,
Or, to be plain, no woman, the same thing,
Save ancient casts of her that seem'd to grieve
Like Niobe, or haply simpering
As Flora, might a ready eye deceive
By Nature's self so closely mimicking;
Or carved in rapture of the *beau ideal* —
That's something out of nature and unreal.

Such as the Venus with her witchery,
Outvying earth's creation heaven's own love,
The essence of all beauty, save of eye,
That she might not be perfect, though above
Her full rich eye-glance flashes ceaselessly
The arrowy beams of passion, and old Jove
Himself had tempted been, but for his mate
Who awes the thunder-god with threats and prate.

Thus I had all things reason could demand—
I now might study, write, climb up to fame
From this my loved retreat, or cash in hand
Swell my revenues, or ennance my name
Like Coke by rural honours, and thus stand
The benefactor of a realm, and frame
Codes of Agrarian law, feed kine, give dinners,
Make rustic matches and reward the winners.

Fate order'd differently—one idle day,
Lolling in indolence within a bower,
Prank'd out with flowers, the sober and the gay,
Breathing their fragrance in a ceaseless shower
Around my seat, my fountain in full play,
Its bright drops sparkling in the noontide hour
In silvery coolness, and the dark green dress
Of the soft shade casting voluptuousness;

I'll have, I said, a marble statue here,
Its white will well contrast with this dark shade,
And it shall be a female; I've no fear
That the dumb image will my peace invade,
Or cause me interruption—she'll appear
In Nature's character, and I'll have made
At her full breast a child carved as alive,
Of Nature and her offspring figurative.

I spoke to Chantrey, and the work was done,
Finish'd consummately the naked form;
Our common mother scarcely look'd in stone,
But instinct quite with life, though she had none,
And the child lay her polish'd arm upon
And gazed into her eyes and smiled, as warm
With its infantine joy—the parent stood,
Love gushing from her heart in a full flood.

Her head was small, with fair locks clustering round,
And shoulders low, and smooth her ample chest,
With blue veins branching on each glorious mound
That rose luxuriant on her spotless breast,
The pillow of love's happiness, the ground
Whence flows the stream of being, duly prest
By infant lips—fed from the heart's best veins
As from a life-spring pure and free of stains.

Proud of my statue, hours I sat and gazed
Upon the figure, and I liked it more
Each time I looked upon it—nought erased
Its image from my memory—who could pore
On so much loveliness and not be pleased?
Who could so contemplate and not adore?
In brief, at last, like Paphos clever sire,
To hear it speak I felt a strong desire.

But he of whom I tell, Pygmalion hight,
Was cleverer far than I can ever be,
I had no hope to realize the sight
Of speaking statuary, yet long'd to see

The marble lips move in the summer light,
And call me by my name as much as he;
Or the poor girl who the French Louvre near,
Died mad of love for Phœbus Belvedere.

I long'd in vain—at last by the strong charm
Of what most folks association call,
I thought if stone and Chantrey thus could warm
By sight alone, where life was not at all,
There could not to a bachelor be harm
From granting love and beauty had some small
And meet proportion of attractiveness—
In short, might have a sovereign power to bless.

And then the infant—who would nameless be
In future time and die with his own death,
When he might have a fair posterity
To close his eyes and drink his latest breath?—
Yet who would venture in the lottery,
Of marriage registers, when St. Paul saith
"'Tis better to live single as I do!"—
A wise authority to keep in view.

Rousseau, I think, says that deliberation,
Halting, and reasoning, pausing, and what not,
Is certain ruin in a virgin's station,
Who for a lover has a *roue* got;
A firm, decisive, prompt, downright negation,
Is safety's path—alas, it was my lot
Not to remember Rousseau's good advice,
Or I had settled all things in a trice.

And so I mused, and ponder'd—spite of boast,
Thought brought on thought, and we are prone to end
With that sly felon one, the uppermost,
That sought insidiously our will to bend
Till it became a favourite to our cost:
And thus mine prompted me whole hours to spend
Before that statue, resolution blinking,—
Of beauty, love, and woman ever thinking.

Yet sometimes, too, I scarcely could help smiling
At my own folly, but no orders gave
For its removal, though I knew beguiling
My brain with wife and offspring it must slave
My bachelorship against—till by its wiling
Inch after inch, like Benedict the brave,
I deem'd that marriage must be quite divine,
If one of thousand of the sex were mine—

One perfect as an angel of the sky,
Could such be found,—one that would look as sweet
As Chantrey's statue, and with living eye,
And glance more lovely her young innocent greet,
Bound strong as death by the maternal tie;
How swift would my delicious moments fleet!—
Such was at last the humbling termination
Of my vow'd bachelorship's long cogitation!

At last chance gave me Leila in her youth,—
I wedded—had a son—and now set by
That statue fair, the son and mother both;
And then I find how poor is art's supply,
Even in sculpture, for the breathing truth
Of Nature's self; but still most thankfully
I cherish art, by whose directing feature
I was first led from dead to living nature.

'Tis customary at a story's tail
To pin a moral for a warning voice,
As if the sense of those who read could fail
To see its drift, and make their hearts rejoice.—
I hope this will not happen to my tale;—
But lest it should—"O bachelors from choice,
When against woman you your bosoms harden,
Banish her semblance even from your garden!"

Important Intelligence from New South Wales.

Discovery of Brisbane River.

London Magazine for August.

The following interesting particulars have been communicated to us by a gentleman just arrived from New South Wales.

Mr. Oxley has at last discovered a river of considerable magnitude, with an embouchure to the sea; Mr. Cunningham, the botanical collector for Kew Gardens, has explored a pass through a fine country, from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains; and Mr. Bell, jun. has effected a way from Richmond to Bathurst, which will avoid the difficulties of crossing the Blue Mountains. But the greatest and most unexpected discovery of all is, that of the river which Mr. Oxley has called the Brisbane, and which discharges its waters into Moreton Bay, 400 miles to the northward of the settlement at Port Jackson. This valuable discovery was made only in December last, in the course of a survey of Moreton Bay, with a view to form a convict penal establishment there, in pursuance of the recommendation of the commissioner of inquiry, Mr. Bigge. The river flows through a rich country, and is navigable for 20 miles for vessels of considerable burthen, if not drawing more than 16 feet of water. From this distance the water is perfectly fresh. Mr. Oxley proceeded 30 miles further up the river without finding any diminution, in either the breadth or depth of it, except that in one place, to the extent of 30 yards, a ridge of detached rocks stretches across, having not more than 16 feet at high water; and he obtained from a hill a view of its apparent course for 30 or 40 miles further. As far as Mr. Oxley went, the tide rose four feet six inches. It was impossible to pursue the investigation then from sickness, heat of weather, and shortness of provisions; but he was to renew his survey early in the autumn. The country was level all round, from south to north-west, in the apparent south-west course of the river; from which circumstance, and the slowness of the current, and the depth of the water, Mr. Oxley was led to conclude that the river will be found navigable for vessels of burthen to a much greater distance, probably not less than 50 miles. There was no appearance of its being flooded; and from the nature of the country and other circumstances, he does not think that the sources of the river will be found in a mountainous region, but rather that it flows from some lake, which will prove to be the receptacle of those interior streams to the south-west, crossed by him during his land expedition of discovery in 1818, namely, Parry's Rivulet, Bowen River, Field's River, and Peel's River. A paper has been read before the Agricultural Society, showing that it is not probable that it can be the outlet of that island lake, in which the river Macquarie was found to terminate, since the whole course of that river for 300 miles is north-west, and it would require an immediate regular diversion to the north-east for nearly 400 miles to reach Moreton Bay; and then the height of its head above the level of the sea would allow the whole river only a fall of about two feet per mile, whereas Mr. Oxley's measurements make the Macquarie fall in one place 437 feet in little more than 50 miles, and in another 750 in about 50 miles; and Sir Thomas Brisbane's measurements make a fall in the river of 1140 feet in only 30 miles. But this last is impossible, where there are no cataracts, and must be attributed to some error in using the barometer.

Whatever may be its origin, it is the largest fresh water river hitherto discovered in New South Wales, and promises to be of the utmost importance to the colony, as it affords water communication with the sea, to a vast extent of country, a great portion of which appeared to Mr. Oxley capable of raising the richest productions of the tropics.

July 26.

Notices of Foreign Publications with critical remarks.

Vingt quatre heures d'une Femme sensible; par Madame la Princesse de S——. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twenty-four Hours of a Woman of Feeling; by Madame the Princess of S———.)

Madame Constance Pipelet, the wife of a surgeon was celebrated some twenty years ago as a poetess—possessed of considerable wit, an elevated soul, and some talent for writing; she became an object of great attraction under the Consulate, from 1800 to 1804; and finished by marrying the Prince de Salm, a German. Stimulated by the success of "Ourika," a sentimental tale, by the Duchess de Duras, the Princess de Salm has drawn from her portfolio and published a little romance with the above attractive title. It was written, it appears, several years ago. It is an account of the mental struggle and anguish, the alternate hope and despair of a very ardent minded woman; who, from the delay of a letter and some ambiguous appearances, is led to suppose that the man whom she most passionately loved, and with whom she was on the point of forming an union, had sacrificed her to another. This agony of a day is traced with a pen of fire, the interest flags not for a moment, and the reader is kept in a delicious fever of sentimental excitation for two hours, about the time necessary to read the romance. The success of this interesting brochure has been prodigious. It is in the hands of every *femme sensible*, from the princess to the porteress, in Paris. It has altogether extinguished "Ourika."

Eveline, Roman, 1 vol. 12mo. Invitation à des Personnes pieuses pour former des Societés Bibliques des Femmes. (Eveline, a Romance. An invitation to the Pious to form Biblical Female Societies.)

These two publications are by the Duchess de Broglie. This lady is remarkable for two things: first, for being the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael; and, secondly, for having said one day in her own drawing-room to a young poet—"Monsieur, quand on a le malheur de n'avoir pas de naissance, il est fort bien d'acquerir du talent." This maxim appeared a particularly strange one, as coming from the daughter of Mad. de Stael. However this may be, a well understood self-love should have deterred the daughter of the writer of "Corinne" and "Delphine" from ever entering the lists of literary enterprise; but the example of the Duchess de Duras, whose name, as the author of "Ourika," has been posting on the four winds of Heaven, about Paris at least, for the last two months, was too irresistible. Indeed, such has been the ferment caused by the success of this fair Duchess's black *chef-d'œuvre*, in the noble brains of the high and tittled dames in Paris, that they are threatened with scores of romances by fair and aristocratic hands. Ladvocat, the fashionable bookseller, promises six of this privileged caste for the month of December next. The outline of the Duchess de Broglie's little romance is as follows. Eveline, the heroine, is the only child of a rich and noble Irish family, which has sought a refuge in France. She is rich and beautiful; and her parents wish to marry her to a French nobleman. Eveline has, however, traced out for herself a humbler road to happiness, by falling in love with a young painter. Her family, indignant at the thought of such a mis-alliance, put an end to all communication between her and the object of her passion. The consequence is, that Eveline falls sick, a rapid decline comes on, in the last stage of which her terrified family consent to her union with her lover. The young painter is accordingly sent for, but he arrives only time enough to receive her last sigh, as, while he is impressing a kiss upon her lips, she expires. The story is simple and common-place enough, and argues but little power of invention in the author; nor is the absence of this quality compensated for by any remarkable force of style or skilful treatment of the passions. The most piquant thing about the work is its being written by a person so well known for her exaggerated respect for rank and title, while the object of the story is to shew the evil consequences resulting from this very prejudice. But this is another trait to add to the history of that hypocritical liberality of sentiment which pervades the upper classes of society. In France every one has read Eveline, and every one finds fault with it. Few have read the Duchess's *brochure* upon the Bible Societies, and yet all tongues are loud in its praise.

BOMBAY—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz, in Bake-House Lane No. 2.
Where advertisements, essays, poetical pieces, articles of intelligence, &c. &c. will be thankfully received.
Gentl[illegible] about to change their [illegible] requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1825.

(*Continued from page* 80.)

be capable of carrying at least 6,000 tons freight: her stowage is somewhat embarrassed by the massy beams which connect her side timbers, or she would probably freight 7,000 tons.

This ship has been an object of general curiosity since she was first laid down; her dimensions so far exceeding any which have yet been attempted in the largest ships of war, that even a faithful report of the bulk was received with suspicion, and a number of vague stories were set afloat as to the intentions of the builders in framing this wonderful craft. It was imagined by many, that a solid mass of timber was to be built in something like the shape of a vessel, and covered with an outward sheathing of plank sufficiently strong to render her capable of traversing the ocean at a favourable season, when good weather might be expected; but as the work advanced it became evident, from the regular plan pursued, and the solid manner in which her massy frame was connected, that something more was intended than a mere ship-shaped raft; she is now a complete vessel, and it is expected will prove sufficiently manageable, but will not probably perform more than one voyage. Every precaution has, however, been taken for the safety and comfort of those who are to navigate her. Her cabin and a safety-room being prepared, that should the vessel by any means become water-logged, the crew would endure but little inconvenience. Many persons entertained doubts of the possibility of launching this stupendous fabric, and there were not wanting those who affirmed that she would never float, but remain on the blocks where she was built, a monument of the presumptuous folly of the projectors.

The events of Wednesday proved how much the wonderers and doubters had been mistaken, and showed how able the work had been conducted, and how minutely and justly the builder had made his calculations. At half-past, or 35 minutes past seven, this ponderous mass was put in motion with as much facility as any smaller vessel, and slid majestically into the St. Lawrence. The length of the ways was somewhat less than 600 feet, and precisely one minute elapsed between the period when she moved and that of her reaching the water, her entrance into which was greeted by appropriate airs from the military bands in attendance, and repeated salutes from the guns of the steamboats, and some which had been planted on the shore for that purpose. Her ways were much scorched by the friction of her motion, and so great a smoke arose, that distant spectators imagined some accident to have taken place. From her peculiar construction in the wedge-like form of her stern, and the small proportion her breadth bears to her length, she created but little swell, even the smallest boats were hardly tossed, and no sensible motion was experienced on board the steamboats and larger vessels.

Three of her four masts were standing; that is, the first and second main-masts, and her try-sail mast. The sheers were also up for stepping the fore-mast, and her bowsprit was in; the whole of these appear so small, when compared with the bulk of the hull, that they look like jury spars; her main-sail is not larger than that of a small 74. As soon as she lost way, she was taken in tow by the steamboats Swiftsure, Lady Sherbrooke, and Malsham; and conducted to the Montmorenci Channel, where she dropped her anchor, which did not appear to be larger than we have seen on board a first-rate ship of war. The weight is 18 cwt. 2 qrs.

Amongst the company in the different boats we saw some strangers from the United States, and several gentlemen from Montreal. What greatly enhances the pleasure afforded by this memorable occasion is, that we have not heard of any, even the most trivial, accident occuring.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

(From the *Globe and Traveller.*)

Our Correspondent at Leeds has forwarded to us the following account of one of the most extraordinary phenomena of which we remember to have seen an account in England:—

"On Thursday last, the 2d instant, at Haworth, five miles south of Keighley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening a part of the highlands on the Stanbury-moor opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance and forming two principal cavities—the one was about two hundred yards, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumference. From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, constituted for about two hours, an overwhelming flood from 40 to 50 (sometimes 70) yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for 20 or 30 yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate irruption; all this way there is deposited a black moorish substance, varying from eight to 36 inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fargments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees which had been borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills, laid flat and destroyed several whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges and walls. In its course it entered the houses, floating the furniture about, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. At the time of the irruption, the clouds, were copper-coloured, and lowering; the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and sultry. There was at the same time loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly flaring and vivid. An hour before there was scarcely a breath of air stirring, but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk again into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, which had continued all the while, ceased, [illegible] with the exception of a few floating clouds the sky was very serene. The whole is conjectured by the neighbours to be caused by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable as to its results that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon last Friday afternoon; the water that came down the river was in such a polluted state as to have poisoned great quantities of fish; and the water continuing in much the same turbid state, has become entirely useless for culinary purposes, as well as for dyers, &c. The commissioners of the water-works have given public notice to the inhabitants of Leeds, that they will at present suspend the supply of water, so totally useless to them, until the stream subsides into a proper state."

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—One of the things that most attracts the attention of strangers who come to Paris, is the extraordinary quantity of new houses which are seen in every direction. Those who do not build repair their dwellings. It might be supposed an immense fire had spread through different parts of the town, and that the people were zealously repairing its ravages. Every where we see scaffoldings erected, ladders fixed, and materials heaped together. A multitude of workmen are hewing stone, making mortar, squaring timber, and continue their work with an activity that is rarely suspended. Elegant houses, commodiously laid out, rise as if by enchantment, and the Parisian himself, who goes for a short time out of town, hardly recognizes on his return the place of his abode. It is remarkable enough that private hotels are not built, and that grand hotels are changed into houses, which shows a general state of opulence, and no colossal fortunes. The latter belong chiefly to the Bank, and prevail most at the Chaussee-d'Antin, It may also be observed, that building speculations are not limited to the districts of the rich, but are extended from the Faux-bourgs of St. Germain and St. Jacques to the Barrier du Trone. It appears, to be better lodged and better clothed than formerly. Cynic moralists find this change pernicious, and cry out against the progress of luxury and the corruption of morals; we, however, only see in it the natural effect of the present state of society.—*Constitutionnel*

THE TIMES—SEPT. 18.

MEXICO.

"CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF ITURBIDE."

In a part of our impression of yesterday, we were enabled to state the capture and execution of the ill-fated ex-Emperor of Mexico. We had not then space or time to publish any thing but an outline of the facts, and a small part of the documents which refer to this event, so important to Mexico, and so curious to all who take an interest in bold enterprises or sympathize in striking vicissitudes. We now, therefore, proceed to give further details and documents, along with the republication of our yesterday's account. The case with which this attempt against the political independence and internal tranquillity of Mexico has been crush-

ed—the cordial zeal with which the news was transmitted from the coast to the capital, and from the capital to the coast—and the testimonies of satisfaction addressed to the Supreme Government from the inhabitants of all the provinces where the fact was known, contradict more than one falsehood respecting the state of affairs in Mexico, and destroy more than one bad omen of American independence. The ex-Emperor set sail from England on the 11th of May last; on the 17th of July he disembarked on a distant point, of the Mexican territory. His arrival on that point though selected by himself, was not hailed by a single partisan. He was arrested by an old comrade as soon as his person was recognized: two days after his apprehension, he was condemned, and shot, in conformity with a decree passed three months before; and the intelligence of his easy overthrow and death was published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* at Mexico on the 26th of July, eight days after his landing from the English vessel. Here the persons in authority in one of of the most remote districts of the Republic are found to have done their duty, and the roads, which we were taught to believe were infested with robbers allow of an uninterrupted and comparatively rapid communication of the news through several lines of country. We know of no event which so nearly resembles in its circumstances the fate of Murat, both in the imprudent temerity of the adventurer, and the general apathy of the people whose support he came to claim. From the capital the intelligence must have been transmitted with great despatch to Vera Cruz, (notwithstanding the bands of Gomez,) for we have Mexican papers to the 1st of August in London in the middle of September, or at the distance of about six weeks.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, SEPT. 20.

CROWN OF FRANCE.

Louis XVIII. is succeeded by his brother, Charles Philippe Count d'Artois. Charles X. is nearly 67 years of age. The following are the other members of the House of Bourbon, of the male sex, in the order of their succession to the French Throne:—

1. Louis Antoine, Duc d'Angouleme (now Dauphin,) born August 6. 1775.
2. Henry, Duc de Bordeaux, son of the Duc de Berri, born September 29. 1820.
3. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, born October 6, 1773, who married Maria Amelia, daughter of the King of Sicily, by whom he has male issue---
4. Ferdinand, Duc de Chartres, born September 3, 1810.
5. Louis Charles, Duc de Nemoens born October 25, 1814.
6. Francis Ferdinand, Duc de Joinville born August 14, 1818.
7. Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Pentnievre, born January 1, 1820.
8. Henry Eugene, Duc de Aumales, born June 16, 1822.

Of that illustrious branch of the Bourbons, the House of Condé there is but one individual remaining, Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born April 13, 1756, who is the ninth in succession to the French Crown. Of this Prince, who was the father of the Duc d'Enghien, an anecdote is related, which shows a trait of singular delicacy. On the death of his father, the Prince of Condé, the title fell on the Duc de Bourbon, but as he has no family he refused to assume it, saying, "I am not worthy to be the last of the Condés."

THE TIMES,---SEPTEMBER 22.

We insert the following latter from Paris, giving a more detailed account than has appeared in the journals, of the latter days of LOUIS XVIII.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

"PARIS, SEPT. 18.

"The greatest calm continues to prevail in our capital. A kind of gravity, which is not common, is observed on every countenance. Very few men have put on mourning: the women are more numerous who pay this outward mark of respect to the momory of the late King.

"There is reason to distrust much of the accounts published by the journal of the last moments of Louis XVIII. Many of them are false, others are disfigured. The following details are strictly true: they were given to us by an attentive and dispassionate witness, who observed for history. We shall repeat as little as possible of what has been said by a number of channels, official and unofficial, and endeavour to say only what is generally unknown,

"It is true that the King, during his long agony and the days which preceded it, showed extraordinary firmness, resignation, and greatness of soul. This is the more remarkable, as for several years past, being a victim to the most cruel suffering, his temper has been soured, and he had frequent fits of impatience; and it might have been imagined that the disposition would have become more evident as the pains increased,

"Except during the crisis and fainting fits, his head was perfectly clear; he spoke with mildness to those who were about him. A contradiction sometimes irritated him. He complained very much of the *etiquette* which the gentleman in waiting did not forget to observe even in those moments which were the most painful to him. As far as he was able, he put off the moment when the priests were to be introduced into his apartment. At last he perceived that they were going to appear in spite of him. He immediately resigned himself, and listened to the mass with much attention; but when it was ended, he said that M. de Croi, who performed, had not shown sufficient unction. He suffered quietly the last sacraments to be administered to him. When they came to the prayers of the dying, he said, 'You are in too great a hurry, I know myself better than the physicians do'. He was in the right; for they were obliged to re-commence the same prayers three times. The physicians thought that the last agony would be much more prompt, and every new crisis made them say that the fatal hour was come. However, on Tuesday morning the King said, 'I shall not die before Thursday.'

The disorder wss horrible; the legs were a mass of corruption. He had on his feet enormous excrescences like sponges. All the pains were in the belly and stomach. For above two months he had not been able to hold up his head; it fell on his breast. The upper part of his loins were nearly paralyzed; the vertebral muscles were wholly relaxed. Up to the moment when these new evils attacked him, his stomach had very well digested a great number of aliments; but that organ ceased its functions as soon as the upper part of the body doubled upon itself. M. Portal, his Majesty's first physician, said, according to his usual form of speech, 'If the King could resolve to eat lying down, and to live lying down, he would still reign a long time.' The King merely remarked, 'How could you have me reign in bed?'

"Among his servants, there was one named Usquenet, or Lusquenet, to whom he was much attached, and to whom he has secured considerable advantages. No other person was dexterous in assisting him to change his position in his bed. The King said to the Count of Artois, 'I almost regret that you are so active; I would recommend Lusquenet to you.'

"The King had not wished to see the Children of Franc[illegible]tever the journals may say: it wa[illegible] will that they were br[illegible] they were gone, he [illegible]ildren to me? If they were 15 years of age, the sight of their old uncle dying would remain impressed on their memory; but at their age my sight will make only disagreeable impressions, without any advantage to them; for they will forget this last interview: it was not worth while to make the children cry.'

"Monsieur came frequently to the King's bed side. The day before his death, the King said to him—'Judgment will soon be passed on my reign; but, whatever may be the opinion that shall prevail, I assure you, brother, that every thing I have done has been the result of long deliberation. I may have been mistaken, but I have not been the sport, the slave of events; every thing has been conducted and argued by me.'

"The Duchess of Angouleme never came into the King's chamber but in tears; 'If you knew,' said he 'what I have suffered for the last three years, you would not weep, you would rejoice.'

"Profound affliction prevailed in the Thuilleries. The servants, who had so often felt the effects of their master's impatience, sobbed aloud; the chief officers of the Palace, the Priests, did not quit the bed of the dying Monarch: in the night of the 15th Count d'Artois remained in an adjoining room, and they went several times to announce to him the death of his brother before it had taken place. At length, at three minutes past four in the morning of the 16th, M. Portal visited the patient, and declared that all was over. 'Go and tell his Majesty,' said the High Chamberlain, Prince Talleyrand. At this information the new King rushed into the chamber where his predecessor had just breathed his last.

"The witness who has related to us all these facts, said to us---'I have seen many Court tears; they would not deceive me; but those which Charles shed were sincere. He almost laid himself down on the bed of the deceased, exclaiming, 'And I, too, am so old.' After this burst of sorrow, the Prince composing himself a little, said to the Chamberlain, 'What is to be done?' 'Sire,' replied Talleyrand, 'I am here to attend to these things: you have need of repose---retire;' 'and you too want rest---retire.' 'Retire, I conjure you, Sire.' The King took the hand of his brother, kissed it and withdrew.

"The attendants had despaired of preserving the King's body from total dissolution. It is hoped, by certain chymical processes, which will in the end change colour, to preserve at least the masses.

"Those who saw him the day before yesterday exposed to the view of the people, were surprised to find him so reduced; he was covered up to the breast only with a white cloth, which perfectly showed the contour of the body; as he died with his mouth open, a bandeau was passed under the chin, to keep it closed.

"The face yellow, and the hands as white as alabaster."

The correctness of the above particulars may be depended upon: there may be some variations in the very words of the phrases attributed to the King, but the sense is exact, and that is the essential point.

THE TIMES.---SEPTEMBER 23.

An immense mass of papers are publishe

by the East India Company, relative to certain pecuniary transactions which took place between a house of British bankers at Calcutta, and the native Court of the Nizam, during the Government of the Marquis of HASTINGS; and which seem to have been looked upon by the Court of Directors, as affecting very seriously, if not his Lordship's personal character, at least the correctness and general merits of his administration. To detail with minuteness, or, indeed, to communicate ever so slight an outline of the several topics embraced by a correspondence of above 800 pages, would be a task which our readers can hardly require from us. We must content ourselves with stating briefly, that the house of PALMER and Co., bankers at Calcutta, countenanced by the Government of Lord HASTINGS in advancing large sums by way of loan to the Court of Hyderabad; that the Company at home were not satisfied, either with the imperfect explanations received from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council relative to these transactions or with so much of the nature of them as could be understood from his despatches; that Sir WILLIAM RUMBOLD, a ward, or some other intimate connexion of Lord HASTINGS, who had accompanied his Lordship to India, was a partner in the banking house of PALMER and Co.; that by an act of Parliament no British subject can embank in pecuniary transactions with any native Power, without incurring severe penalties; that in the opinion of the Court of Directors, a license from the Bengal Government to the Banking house, exonerating them from the risk of such penalties, was granted without an adequate necessity, and was abused by the bankers, in the terms of their contracts with the NIZAM, and in the exorbitant interest for which they stipulated--"to "purposes injurious to the interest of our ally, "and discreditable to the British character." We may add, that the ground on which the continuance (though not, perhaps, the original employment) of those means of raising supplies for a native Power, are vehemently condemned on another consideration--viz. their being destined to provide for the pay and establishment of auxiliary native corps, *disciplined after the European manner*, and commanded by officers from Europe,—an object which, it appears from the correspondence, the Court of Directors could not meditate without profound alarm. The correspoodenc is maintained on the part of the Company in a tone of severity almost unmeasured. In their letter of November 28, 1821, they tell the Go- "VERNOR-GENERAL, that he has exhibited "not an assumption of a discretionary power, "on the part of the local Government to *suspend* the exaction of instructions from home; "but an assumption to do what you please, "and to communicate to us just so much of "what you have done as you may see fit. "And on what ground does this assumption "rest? That we are qualified to draw right "conclusions from the information which is "laid before us; but that, from ignorance of "all that we ought to know, it is not only "unnecessary, but unsafe, to put us in possession of the materials of knowledge. We "should be unworthy of the station we hold, "if we did not strongly condemn such proceedings defended by such allegations." This is pretty stiff language, and is accompanied by the charge which had before escaped us—that Lord HASTINGS had, in substance, though not in words, lent the credit of the Company to the pecuniary transactions with the NIZAM. It is further stated, that Messrs. ADAM, and STUART had opposed, uniformly but vainly, the whole course pursued by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL relative to these proceedings. The reply of Lord HASTINGS in 1823 is designed apparently, as a justification of his own official conduct, and a reprehension of the Court of Directors. The defence of the acts which were impugned by them is rested on the exigency of the crisis—on the peril of the war which raged over central India—on the intrigues at Hyderabad against the British interest---on the equity of the transactions in which the house of PALMER had engaged---on the moderation of the terms which they exacted and on the necessities of the public service. Between these conflicting authorities, we shall not attempt to offer a decision, which it would exceed the limits of a newspaper to support, by argument, or indeed, to express in its detail; but having pointed out the official documents to public notice, we refer to them as the best guides of opinion on this delicate and important question.

TIMES.

LONDON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1824,

The *French* papers of Sunday, which arrived last night, contain no important intelligence. They are filled with accounts of addresses sent from the various towns of France to congratulate the new Sovereign. No hint is given of any proposed change; but symptoms continue to appear of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the Government: among which, we may mention the re-appointment of the College of Law at Grenoble, which had been suppressed after the insurrection in that city in 1821. In the list of the Professors appear what maynow be considered the purely English names of BURDETT and BOLLAND. The new KING rides out daily in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud: perhaps he remembers the well-known saying of BURKE, that a King of France should constantly be on horseback. If, however, he perseveres in the liberal conduct with which he has commenced his reign, he may venture to be as inactive as his predecessor. A writer in the *Quotidienne* has adopted with great zeal the opinion of Mr. de CHATEAUBRIAND, and calls upon the KING to be crowned at Rheims.

It appears from the *Gazeta de Colombia* of the 11th of July, that the illustrious Bolivar has relinquished into the hands of Congress the salary of 30,000 dollars assigned to him by the law of the 23d of July, 1823, and expressed his wish to serve free of charge to the Republic, until the war in Peru is terminated.

MR. CANNING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Saturday night, Sept. 25.

The same packet which will carry this letter in the morning will at the same time convey Mr. Canning from the Irish shores. The Right Honourable Gentleman has adhered strictly to his resolution of doing or saying nothing which might give a political complexion to his visit. He is pleased to express considerable regret at the necessity he is under of leaving Ireland so soon, and without an opportunity of seeing more of the interior of the island; but although he anticipates no political change or circumstance as likely to result from the death of the late King of France, yet there are certain forms to be observed upon an event of that nature which require the Foreign Secretary's attendance in London. It had been his intention to have set off on Friday last; but having received despatches from England, by which he learned that there was no pressing necessity for his departure, he was induced to postpone it for two days longer; and had it not been for Louis's death, his stay here would have been still more protracted. It has, however, been sufficiently long, I trust, to be productive of some benefit to this poor country; for if one may judge from the tone of his conversation, he very much commiserates her unhappy situation. He seemed particularly struck at the paucity of noblemen to be found here, and expressed his surprise at the circumstance. He has also said that he thinks the present condition of Ireland is mainly attributable to the extension of the elective franchise to forty shilling freeholders. How far the declaration of that opinion will be relished by Mr. Richard Martin (who has been dining with him at the Castle) and others of the Right Hon. Secretary's Irish supporters like him, I leave for you to determine; but certain it is that many intelligent persons here concur in the opinion. Speaking of Mr. Martin, you will be amused at hearing that he has been speaking to-day at the Catholic Association in approbation of the measures of that body. It is true a general election is at hand; but this is almost too shallow even to excite a laugh. At three o'clock yesterday Mr. Canning, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Howard de Walden, &c., paid a visit to Colonel Talbot, Member for the county of Dublin, at Malahide Castle, where he partook of an elegant *dejeuné*. He spent three or four hours in inspecting the different apartments and paintings of this venerable castle, (which is one of the most ancient and best preserved in the island), and the grounds about it. The territory of Malahide has been for four or five centuries in the possession of the Talbot family, who originally came from England, and are a branch of the Shrewsbury family. From there Mr. Canning returned to the Lodge, and dined with the Lord Lieutenant. To-day he has, in company with the Lord Mayor, been inspecting the Mendicity and other charitable institutions, after which he was to have gone to dine with the Duke of Leinster, at Cartan, near Lucan; and to-morow morning, at eight o'clock, as I before stated, he is to sail for Holyhead. He would have gone by Liverpool, but that he apprehended being delayed by his friends there, particularly as the "Canning Club," it was understood, were preparing a dinner for him.

The present King of France and the present Duke of Bourbon had a meeting, and fought in the Bois de Boulogne, a few years before the revolution. The Duke of Bourbon was the challenger; his Duchess having complained to him of being insulted by the Count d'Artois, who forced off her mask, either through ignorance of her person, or mere levity, at a Court-ball. The Count d'Artois behaved with gallantry both in the field and to the lady.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The duel over, he apologized to her for his conduct.

RUSSIA.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The following is the manifesto of the Emperor for raising recruits :—

" We, Alexander the First, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c.

" Having judged it necessary, in the present year, to order recruits to be raised to complete our armies and fleets, where a want of men is felt by the ordinary diminutions of their number, and the discharges we have granted to old soldiers, who have completed their terms of service, the number of which was considerable, as was that of the sick and infirm, rendered unfit for the service, we ordain.

" There shall be a levy throughout the whole extent of the empire, of two recruits out of every five hundred men, agreeably to the regulations of our Ukase, issued by the directing Senate, Sept. 7 1818.

" Thanks to the Almighty, during three successive years, there has been no occasion for recruiting; and our faithful and well-beloved subjects have been able, without neglecting their domestic affairs for this public duty, to enjoy, in the bosom of their families, the fruits of a peace which happily has not been interrupted. The organization of military colonies has largely contributed to make recruiting but rarely necessary. It will not be so again, but in time of war, when, with the aid of Divine Providence, these colonies will have gained all the importance which we desire to give them.

"Given at Zsarskoejselo, Aug. 27, the Year of Grace 1824, and of our Reign the 24th. " ALEXANDER."

The new ship of war, named after the Grand Duchess Helena, has been ready for some days to sail from Cronstadt on a voyage round the world. Lieutenant Tschislakow, who commands it, has already made one voyage of this kind.

THE TIMES—OCTOBER 1.

Notice has been given by the East India Company of the intention to reduce the interest of their bonds from 3½ to 3 per cent,, after the 5th of April next. It is not more than 12 months since the reduction from 4 to 3½ percent, was effected. As the amount of these securities in circulation is about 4,000,000l the East India Company will save 20,000l, annually by the present measure.

THE TIMES.—OCTOBER 7,

FRENCH PAPERS.

[From the Journal des Debats of Monday.]

VENICE,—SEPT. 15.

(EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

The following are the details of the affair of Samos, which took place on the 19th and 20th of August.—

Ten thousand Turks landed in Samos the 19th of August, and were destroyed by the Greeks. They could not be assisted in time by the Captain Pacha, who was at the moment attacked by the Greek squadron, which employed all the means of destruction which it possessed. The battle ended by the loss, on the side of the Greeks; of all their fire-ships, but not still after they had produced the desired effect. They lost also three armed brigs, and, which was the most painful, the immortal Canaris, who had already had the glory of destroying two Captain Pachas, or Grand admirals

The loss on the side of the Turks was the Admiral's ship, which was blown up, men and all, by the fire-ship led by Canaris. The infidels had the pain of seeing destroyed under their eyes, 94 frigates, corvettes, and brigs, burnt and sunk; stranded or taken. Such is the issue of the Ottoman expedition from Constantinople; and the same fate awaits the Egyptian fleet, if it leave Rhodes.

It is to God, and not to our valour, that we are indebted for so vast a success. This news has been brought to Corfu by a vessel of war of his Britannic Majesty, a witness of the battle, which immediately sailed for Malta.

Another letter from Florence, of Setember 18, adds—" The victory has been just officially communicated to the British Minister at this Court by the Ionian Government. You can announce it."

[The *Etoile* says of this news—" We offer up our wishes that this great news, which we borrow from the *Journal des Debats*, may be fully confirmed. But neither our correspondence, nor the foreign papers, which have to-day reached us as yet are able to give as certain facts of such high importance."]

A steam vessel of 500 tons burthen has been laid on the stocks, which is to be ready for sea in December next. A supply of coals has been sent out to the Cape of Good Hope for her voyage from thence to Bengal. It is expected the passage will occupy about sixty days.

[*Hampshire Telegraph*, 11th Oct.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 25.

" We received by the mail of this day a letter from our correspondent at Trieste, who informs us that the declarations of the Captains of vessels coming from the Archipelago, and who have successively cast anchor in the port of Trieste, all agree that the Captain Pacha, having attempted a landing on the Isle of Samos, has been vigorously repulsed, that being afterwards attacked by the Greek fleet, a most desperated battle ensued, in which the Turks sustained a complete defeat, their Admiral having lost his life a little after the commencement of the action.

" However, nothing official has been published on an event of such great importance; all that we know is that the Austrian Authorities of Trieste have received despatches from Corfu, which they immediately forwarded to Vienna.

" The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th of September announces, that all the letters from Smyrna of the 22d and 23d of August, confirm the news of the advantages obtained by the Greeks off Samos. They have burnt a Turkish frigate of 46 guns, taken two brigs and a corvette, and destroyed 60 transports.

" A late despatch affirms that the Captain Pacha, pursued by the Greeks, has taken refuge at Boudrown.

" Letters from Navarino are of the 31st of August, they say the plague is on board the Egyptain fleet anchored at Rhodes."